SATURDAY NIGHT

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES OF CANADA OTTAWA ONT DEC 24/36/37

THE FRONT PAGE

AUTOMOBILES are once again being produced with immense speed and efficiency at Oshawa. They are being produced by an amiable and cordial co-operation between a local of the U.A.W.A., which we rather suspect to be a slightly international union, and General Motors, which is generally supposed to be a slightly international corporation. This co-operation was brought about by negotiations in which the international character, if any, of the union was not unduly obtruded, and the international character, if any, of the company was at no time unduly emphasized. The negotiations took place in Mr. Hepburn's office, which is a very comfortable place for negotiations, and of course entirely non-international. Any international telephoning which may have been necessary was properly and tactfully done before the negotiators assembled.

This development is one for which we cannot too earnestly give thanks, and the only question is to whom those thanks should be extended. Our own conviction is that the determining factor was the sound good sense and respect for law of the Canadian people as a whole, emphatically manifested at the very beginning of the strike by the declarations of both the Dominion and Ontario Governments that no unlawful tactics would be permitted in the conflict and that ample force would be available to maintain order. On these points it was obvious from the beginning that both Governments had an overwhelming support from the public opinion of their electors. On the particular point raised by Mr. Hepburn, that officers of an international union must not be allowed to participate in the negotiations, opinion was much more divided. We think it should be borne in mind, however, that Mr. Hepburn advanced this only as his personal opinion and not as a law of the Province, that the only penalty which he proposed to employ was his own withdrawal from the negotiations, and that he had very sound reasons for deploring the growth among Canadian workers of a type of American labor organization whose aims are concerned much less with economics than with American politics. That in his language he was occasionally led astray by the excesses of some of his more ardent press supporters is true enough; but the Oshawa workers, with what we think was pretty sound judgment, evidently decided to measure him by his acts rather than by his utterances, and were glad in the long run to avail themselves of his mediation.

Oshawa is now free to devote itself to the production of automobiles, for which there is a very pressing demand both in Canada and in the export field. Mr. Hepburn is free to devote himself to the finances of the Separate Schools, which were left at the end of the session in exactly the same state as when he first came to power. Messrs. Martin and Thompson are free to devote themselves to the propagation of C.I.O. ideas in other parts of the continent, and will, we rather fancy, confine their future efforts more strictly to the United States than they would if they had not had this Oshawa experience. And the *Globe and Mail* is free to devote itself to the propagation of a better knowledge of the Broadway cabarets among the people of Ontario—a species of internationalism which is relatively innocuous. An episode is over.

EFFECTS IN THE U. S.

THE most important effects of the Oshawa episode will be found, we have every reason to believe, in the United States. The Americans have had a most instructive object-lesson, right under their noses, of the way in which a law-abiding and law-respecting community deals with a new and dangerous form of law violation. The outstanding fact about Oshawa is that the C.I.O. made no attempt to use the sit-down or any other openly unlawful tactics such as they have brazenly employed and frankly defended in many of the American States. The American people have somewhat misinterpreted the lesson, in a not unnatural way. They think that the difference between law enforcement in Michigan and in Ontario is merely the difference between the character of Mr. Hepburn and that of the high politicians of Michigan. It is far more than that. It is the difference between two peoples, and between the constitutional systems which they maintain. Ontario has no Black Legion; it has very little gang disorder; it has no serious racketeering; and this is not due to Mr. Hepburn, it is due to the whole character of the Ontario people and the whole structure of the British political system. And it is these things, and not a twenty-foot fence along the border to keep out all "foreign" labor organizers, that will prevent the C.I.O. from ever getting very far in Canada with the kind of policies that it has been preaching and practising in the States.

The New York *Herald Tribune* suggests that the Oshawa demonstration may mean to the United States the beginning of the end of Lewis tyranny, and hopes that "Canadian resistance to Lewis will do for us industrially what our resistance to George III did for Canada politically." It will if Americans can learn the lesson properly, but not otherwise.

ON CHANGING TRADES

HISTORY would be a different thing if the shoemaker stuck to his last. But it seems that when men become successful in one field they are seized with an urge to shine in other firmaments. Particularly the political firmament. The psychologists can probably tell us why, but the fact remains. And events are thereby changed. Hitler did not remain a house painter, Mussolini a journalist, nor Leon Blum a poet, and thus the course of European history was shifted and turned in new directions. And to come closer home, provincial affairs have worn an altered complexion because Premier Aberhart was not content with evangelism nor Premier Hepburn with onion farming. We do not suggest that the world would be any better, or for that matter any worse, if such men stuck to their original trades. What we are interested in is the fact that they don't and because they don't human affairs are rendered just that much more unpredictable.

ON NO SMALL SCALE. A photograph of a model of the Pavilion of Soviet Russia which is being erected for the Paris International Exhibition. The scale of the building and the size of the figure surmounting it may be judged from the diminutive spectator about to ascend the steps to the entrance. The Exhibition opens in May.

DODGING DICTATORS

MR. THOMAS MANN, the German novelist and exile, has been telling the Americans that while in theory a dictatorship is possible in the United States, he does not believe it will happen there because the Americans "are born free and will remain free, they are too watchful and too alert" to permit the rise of regimentation. We are not so sanguine as Mr. Mann. We suspect that if the United States escapes a dictatorship it will do so more by good luck than by good management. One may be as watchful and as alert as all-get-out and find that nonetheless a dictatorship has quietly established itself. The reason being that dictatorship in the beginning rarely assumes its natural appearance, indeed it is a characteristic of dictatorship that it simulates with a damnable sincerity the very thing it is its destiny to replace. That is why some observers look askance at Mr. Roosevelt whom Mr. Mann praises for "taking the wind out of the sails of Communism and Fascism by accomplishing social change in an orderly fashion." They seem to see in several of the President's attitudes the preliminary assertions of the authoritarian impulse. They are aware, and this is the source of their anxiety, that in a country of democratic philosophy like the United States, when and if a dictatorship is realized, it will be done by a Liberal professing in all good faith the doctrines of Liberalism. A freedom-loving people is able to protect itself from its natural enemies, but good fortune alone can protect it from the devotion of its misguided friends.

A WORTHY EXPEDITION

WE HAVE nothing but sympathy for the project now being formulated by that representative organization of ex-servicemen, the Canadian Legion, for the sending of a delegation to Germany as guests of Die Vereinigung der Frontkaempfer Verbaende (the Union of War Veterans Associations). The original invitation came in 1936 in connection with the Canadian Vimy Pilgrimage, and was not then acted upon, largely for the reason that the organization of the Pilgrimage itself required all the Legion's energies. But two events since that time have made the sending of a delegation even more desirable. One of these was the calling of a conference of the British Empire Service League in London for May 19, to which Brigadier-General Alexander Ross and two other officers will be sent from the Canadian Legion; and the other was the organization of the Permanent International Committee of Ex-Servicemen, as the result of a conference at Rome in November last, followed by a further meeting in Berlin in February. The functions of this Permanent International Committee seem likely to be of the profoundest importance in the development of a saner international feeling throughout all the countries which were engaged in the late war.

There will be certain things which the Canadian delegation will have to forget during this visit, but they are not things which reflect any discredit upon the organization of German veterans who will be their hosts. That these veterans were in 1914-18 fighting courageously upon the other side of No Man's

(*Continued on Page Three*)

WINGS OVER EVERYWHERE

BY HUGH SHOOBRIDGE

IN THE third year of the Spanish Civil War the foreign combatants were growing increasingly careless as to whether their spirited encounters were confined to Spain or not. This condition enabled the British Government to collect the finest crop of International apologies ever harvested in one season.

General Franco had a form printed in order to cope quickly and competently with each issue as it arose:—

"The National Spanish Government

Greatly / Deeply / Sincerely — regrets that — owing to — Communist trickery / Mistaken zeal / Low visibility

an unfortunate error was made by the — Army / Navy / Air Force

resulting in damage to His Majesty's — Ship / Subject / Territory.

"The greatest care is always taken but still mistakes are liable to be made on proof of which our apologies can always be obtained. All protests should be accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes for reply."

AN INCIDENT in this year strained to the limit the general agreement to ignore unpleasant events. Some Italian aviators finding the Russian planes in a particularly bestial and Communistic mood sought other latitudes with intrepid Fascist zeal. At something over 300 miles per hour they abandoned the society of their rough and boisterous playmates and passed over a city which they assumed to be Barcelona and consequently a fitting depository for their remaining bombs. Only on landing in Norway did they learn that they had bombed London including the Non-intervention Committee.

That restrained body lived up to the motto it had adopted. "See no evil, hear no evil, credit no evil." As Lord Plymouth brushed fallen plaster from his shoulders he remarked that no air raid had been officially confirmed and still less was there any evidence to indicate responsibility.

MR. EDEN was soon enabled to tell the House of Commons that General Franco had personally expressed his deep regret besides sending the usual form. "Let us keep our heads," said Mr. Eden; "We have told the insurgent authorities, in the strongest terms, that even if hit three times in succession London can not be retained by them or regarded as a permanent trophy."

The Italian press was deeply suspicious of the whole affair. La Tribuna commented bitterly on the latest revelation of Red intrigue. "When London masquerades as Barcelona," it said, "it becomes more and more difficult for Italy to loyally continue observance of the non-intervention agreement."

This increasing vagueness of the Spanish War made it possible for some grudges to be worked off in other parts of the World. Smiling Chinese diplomats deplored the wild marksmanship of the Spaniards after a sudden shower of shells had fallen on Yokohama.

CORONATION POEM

BY ARTHUR STRINGER

A PINE tree is a stately thing
Standing regal as a king;

Yet arrogant as it may seem
Lording it o'er lake and stream,

Majestied as it may be
In its dark austerity,

That kingly coldness crumbles down
When it really takes a crown.

For when the dusk of winter brings
Drifts to coronet such kings,

And when the pines are piled with snow,
How their pride and bluster go!

With all that lordlier manner fled
Meekly, see, they bow their head

So, o'ermastered towns, it seems to me,
should touch us all humility.

BUT WHAT WILL ?

BY EMILY LEAVENS

MY DEAR, they will not think at all? Yes, they will chatter,
And use up all their slim vocabulary—"Isn't it"'s and "Oh!"'s
Will be set in between the teacups and each nose
But—think? Child, that is quite another matter!
They'll purse their lips, and open wide their eyes;
There will be lofty eyebrow raisings.
But in what more than in their noses were noisings
Will they find one word spoken by anyone real skeptical?

None will remember just what words she spoke
Lift up your head and walk among them all?
Their spears are rubber and their arrows smoke
Only by some wonderful child shall you fall?
They do not think? No—or their hearts would break
Burdened by all the heartache that they make.

Veldee Crossing, B.C.

THE PASSING SHOW

BY HAL FRANK

HERR HITLER has indicated his willingness to participate in a world peace conference. Der Fuehrer recently celebrated his 48th birthday and was presented among other things with two giraffes, a concert piano and an antique musical clock, and he probably feels now that he will no longer have any time for purely world problems.

•

A social menace
Is table tennis.
—Old Manuscript.

•

It is still too early, we presume, to decide whether what we are currently observing is the sit-down of a new era.

•

A British writer is afraid that after the Coronation there is going to be an awful let-down. That's hardly a nice way to refer to the Imperial Conference.

•

NEWS MAGAZINE VERSE

Snakes are becoming popular as feminine pets. *Time.*

A lady with a Pekinese,
A lady with a Persian cat,
May fill her escort with unease,
Still will he not request his hat—
But ladies with a snaky pet
Are girls that men will soon forget.
—Timus.

•

A correspondent writes in to suppose that the skeleton in the closet of a celebrated author would be his ghost-writer.

It seems that every time we begin to think the world is going to the dogs, we pick up a newspaper and find that the major baseball season has begun.

•

Even the most reactionary capitalist must acknowledge that labor occasionally has full justification for going on strike, as, for example, in the case of the construction workers in England who laid down their tools because they were not permitted afternoon tea.

•

QUERY

All things wane and all things wax,
Nature's law is rise and fall;
Strange it is, the Income Tax
Doesn't go that way at all—
Ever rising past redemption—
Has the Income Tax exemption?
—Elspeth.

•

A correspondent informs us that a celebrated picture magazine now boasts that it has over 1,000,000 non-readers.

•

"We live in a world of frustration."—Magazine article.

We, the inhibitants.

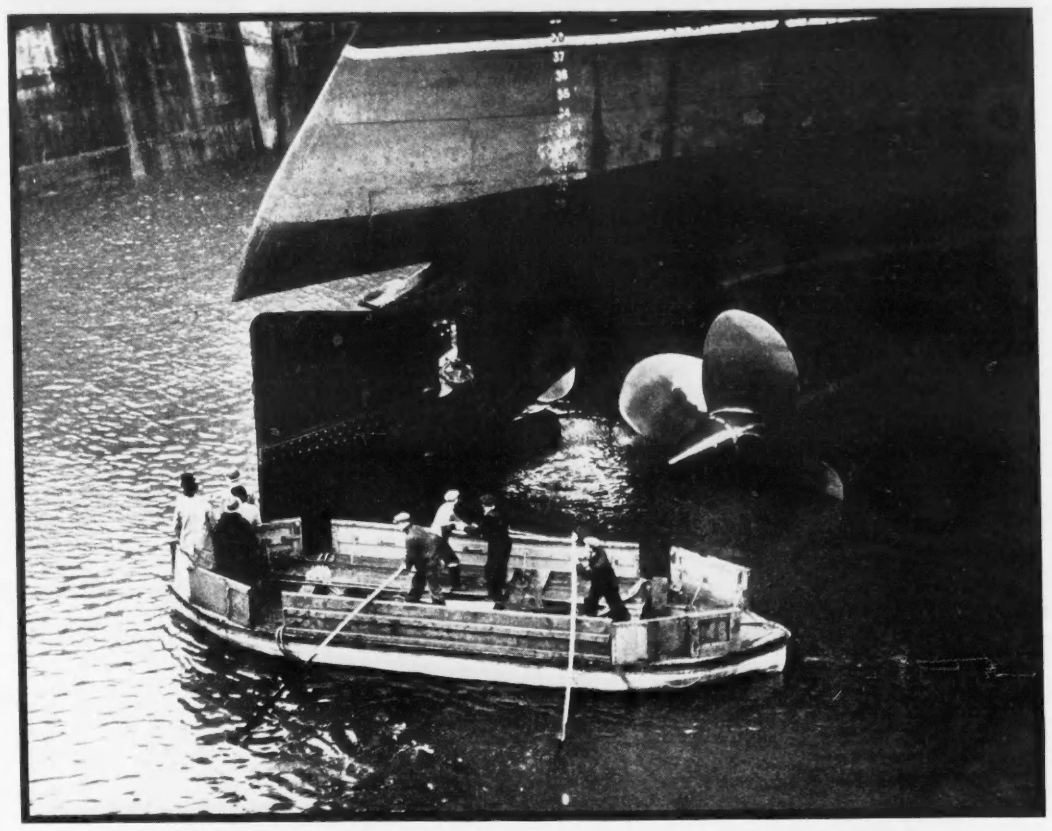
•

Spain is no longer the backward country it was, according to the civil war dispatches. It is a backward and forward country.

•

Esther wonders what people who have no summer cottage do with all their household junk.

NOT A REVOLUTION IN INDIA but the grooms of the Nawab of Bhopal in a merry mood. They are at Westonbirt, Gloucestershire, where they are in charge of $140,000 worth of horseflesh which will be used by the Indian polo team playing in England this summer.



LOOKING OVER A SEA QUEEN. Officials of the British Board of Trade made a novel use of a lifeboat, lowered from the "Aquitania", to inspect her propellers and rudder in the huge drydock at Southampton. The photograph is a graphic demonstration of the size of a modern liner.

FEELING WAR CAN BE AVOIDED GAINS IN EUROPE

BY WILLSON WOODSIDE

IT MAY be that the recent series of optimistic reports from Europe will prove to have been a flurry due mainly to Spring-, Coronation-, and Travel-time. Yet the situation does seem to have changed greatly for the good in the past year. It was just a year ago that Italy was on her victorious march to Addis Ababa, driving not only the Ethiopians but Britain and the 51 League nations before her. With a blare of trumpets Germany boldly re-occupied the Rhineland. Fascist policy was vigorous and "dynamic," while British was pacifist and muddling, and France was in economic and political confusion.

Supposing that, as many observers believe, Hitler's real intentions are against France, and his furious anti-Bolshevism and refusal to guarantee peace in the East only a gigantic blind, how well things seemed to be shaping up for Germany in the days and weeks following that daring Rhineland venture!

Paralyzed with fear, France was at the very bottom of her long slide. A general unsavoriness, almost putrefaction, featured the politics of the governing parties, and growing illegality and violence the relations of Right and Left. A crushing weight of Deflation pressed on the nation's economic life. The country was in the throes of a Popular Front election, and seemed headed for an open conflict between Fascists and Communists, perhaps civil war. The narrow-visioned, if not actually slippery, conduct of men like Laval had alienated France's friends, and, when at her best, she has many. Poland had fallen away, and the Little Entente seemed breaking up through neglect and lack of leadership.

BELGIUM was preparing to terminate her military commitment to France; only Czechoslovakia of all of France's allies could be really counted on, and she was undermined by the agitation of her German minority. The confidence and sympathy of a large part of British public opinion had been lost through Laval's sabotage of the League effort in the Ethiopian affair. It should be said for France that she was so intent on the German danger that she simply didn't consider the saving of Ethiopia worth the loss of the newly-established collaboration with Italy.

The Rhineland move found Britain and France far apart. The French were frightened and angry at the smashing of Locarno and the loss of their safety zone, and thought something drastic ought to be done before Germany became any stronger. The British said that the Germans "had only moved into their own backyard," and wanted to explore Hitler's offer of a new Locarno.

While all others hesitated and feared, Germany carried her "young vigor" and "dynamism" on a crusade of Central Europe and the Balkans. Hopelessly lacking agreement among themselves, these small countries hastened to make the shifts in policy which Germany's impressive and still rapidly-growing might imposed upon them. Austria signed a new treaty, which was hailed as a Nazi success. The strong German sympathies of Premier Gombocs of Hungary made people talk of a German-Austrian-Hungarian bloc as virtually established. The Sudeten German agitation began to seriously embarrass the Czech Government. Yugoslavia was pried half-way out of the Little Entente, still determinedly anti-Soviet. Czechoslovakia's defensive pact with Russia was used with telling effect here. Fascist tendencies in Hungary, Yugoslavia, Greece and Roumania encouraged German hopes.

FOLLOWING in the wake of the sanctions blizzard, the ingenious Dr. Schacht achieved some striking economic successes. Trade with Germany doubled almost overnight. Bulgaria's economy lay completely in Germany's hands, Greece's very nearly. Big raw material orders were swung to Yugoslavia. German Trade Missions were planted in all the Balkan countries as the Trojan horses of Nazi-sm. For much of this increased business it was expected that these countries would take German armaments, an economic exchange which concealed great political advantage for Germany.

Some time last autumn, as it now appears, Hitler's tide was at its full. But he missed it. The military chiefs did not consider the army ready, and had not fully agreed with Hitler on a policy. A bad crop and shortage of raw materials sounded a serious economic warning. Germany had no ally; feelers were just going out for the renewal of friendly relations with Italy, after two embittered years since the abortive Nazi "Putsch" on Austria which ended with the death of Dollfuss and the despatch of 40,000 Italian mechanized troops to the Brenner. In any case Italy was still too occupied in Ethiopia to go looking for trouble in Europe.

Besides, Hitler had started dabbling in the Spanish affair. From a quick military coup it gradually broadened out into a desperate civil war. Mussolini was in it, too, deeper than Hitler, and common concern for a big prestige and strategical victory brought about the establishment of the famous Rome-Berlin axis, which will feature the history of the winter 1936-7.

BUT the quick victory evaded them, and an Intervention dragged its wretched way through winter to spring, the situation in the big democracies and small states of Europe changed, and fear and hesitation gradually gave way to new confidence and energy. Today it is these countries which are showing purpose, and enjoying increasing prosperity, and the big Fascist powers which appear dismayed, in economic straits, and not at all as "united" and "dynamic" as they would have us believe.

Hitler's tide passed. He has missed his best chance in the West, just as he has in the East (as reviewed in these columns several weeks ago.) A year ago he had France at her weakest, and with few friends indeed. What a change that year has made to France! During that period a man of undisputed intelligence and integrity has been at the helm. The stale political, economic and moral atmosphere of the country has been cleared out. Many long overdue social and economic reforms have been carried through, and the franc devalued. The Soviet pact has been held to without either dragging the country towards Communism or strengthening the cause of the French Fascists. Nt one talks about civil war any more.

The most deluded of Germans (it would be hard to over-estimate the historical importance of the German capacity for self-delusion) could hardly hope to fight France alone today. The personal integrity and charm of Blum have gone a long way towards repairing the damage done by Laval to relations with Britain. At the same time a great change has come over British public feeling towards Germany. The pact with the Japanese ended the *Times's* friendly overtures. At least in the defence of Flanders and the maintenance of free communications in the Mediterranean the Franco-British union rests on bedrock. The visits of War Minister Duff Cooper and the repeated declarations of Eden make it plain that Britain would be with France from the beginning.

IT IS true that Belgium formally terminated her alliance with France last October, to pursue an independent policy, but she has seemed to move only closer in spirit to France and Britain since. Premier van Zeeland's recent smacking election defeat of the Rexist leader Degrelle shows the Fascist movement to be losing force in Belgium. Democratic affinities and the memory of 1914 will play an irresistible part in holding that country in the Franco-British front.

Not only has France consolidated her defence in the West, but in the past year she has won Poland back to full alliance. The Nazis have done the rest for her; through their bitter propaganda they have confirmed Czechoslovakia in determined opposition and worked Soviet Russia up into a belligerent mood. If Hitler only intended his anti-Bolshevism as a blind, he is finding out now that it has created a terrific strategical liability for him in the East.

Further, Germany has quite lost the sympathy of the little nations to the North and West. The Scandinavian states are now linked closer than ever through ideals and trade to Britain. Holland has been senselessly alienated in the row over Juliana's marriage. Even the peaceable Swiss have been put on their guard through Nazi race propaganda in the German-speaking part of their country. The anti-Nazi attitude of these small nations is of no great military importance, perhaps (though all are arming), but it does give a good advance indication of how the world at large would judge a German aggression.

EVEN supposing that Germany could count on Italy's wholehearted support in harassing the French flank and British and French communications in the Mediterranean, she would be up against overwhelming opposition. *But the two big Fascist powers are still far from being allies.* Their rival interests in Austria are almost as incompatible as German-Polish interests in the Corridor, and both are contending for domination in Hungary and Yugoslavia, in fact the whole Danubian area. Italy has as little desire as has Britain to see the German shadow cast over half the Continent; she only gained her international freedom of action with the destruction of the Austro-Hungarian colossus, and has no wish to hand it away again. A Greater Germany could annex Austria at will, demand the South Tirol and Trieste, and crowd Italy on the Adriatic.

No! Mussolini is too good a disciple of Machiavelli to ally himself to a preponderantly stronger power, which could turn and dictate to him after their common victory. The prizes of Tunis, Egypt

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SHALL CANADA BE A PACIFIC POWER?

BY RIDEAU BANKS

OUR subject is still the project for a United States-Canadian-United Kingdom freer trade crusade, with world peace as its objective, which we discussed last week. Since that time interpretative despatches from leading Washington correspondents have suggested just how close is the project to the heart and hopes of President Franklin D. Roosevelt. In this letter our aim will be to indicate the practical interest which British statesmanship is manifesting in the scheme—even to the point of planning the Imperial Conference of a month hence with a view to its promotion.

IT WILL be necessary to digress a little at first. Parliament Hill circles which are usually well-informed on questions of Imperial policy affecting Canada experienced some twinges of genuine sentiment last week when they said farewell to the governmental delegation which departed for the Coronation first and the Imperial Conference subsequently. For they believed that they were saying farewell in the same breath to no less an institution than Canada's "tin-pot" navy, that patient bearer of the brunt of politicians' and cartoonists' derision ever since its inception.

Yes, according to the best information which the Canadian Capital has been able to glean from Imperialistic sources, the "tin-pot" navy's days are numbered. But—and this is the surprising feature of the situation—out of its ashes is scheduled to arise, Phoenix-like, a new, larger, thoroughly effective naval force.

In brief, official Ottawa has reason to believe that the outstanding result of the pending Imperial deliberations in London will be nothing less than a new naval policy on the Pacific, with Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and even India uniting to augment the present British forces into the most powerful international policing agency on that ocean.

CIRCUMSTANTIAL support for such a belief is furnished by the fact that, in the Imperial Conference delegation which left Parliament Hill last week, virtually every senior official of the naval branch of the Department of National Defence was included, while the other services were only nominally represented. The external evidence was strong that naval matters of interest to Canada occupied the place of importance in the conference's projected deliberations, that the rumors which official Ottawa has been hearing of a new Pacific naval policy, worked out in detail by the authorities of the British Admiralty and ready for submission to the delegates of the Dominions, were well-founded in fact.

The motives for a new British naval policy in the Pacific are unlikely to be discussed publicly. Matters of such delicate international concern rarely are. But one of its obvious functions would be the discouragement or restraint of Japanese ambitions in the Pacific, while an allied purpose would be the protection of British interests in the event of a war between Russia and Japan.

ALL this may be regarded as highly interesting, without its connection with the Rooseveltian policy for a United States-Canadian-United Kingdom trade crusade in the interests of world peace being discerned. There is, however, a link. And it constitutes the other motive than interest in possible Japanese or Russian complications behind the enlarged British Pacific naval plans.

That motive, as it is discerned on Parliament Hill, is to make it easier for President Roosevelt to prosecute his project of an understanding between the United Kingdom and the United States. British diplomacy is said to recognize the deep roots of American antagonism to any entanglements outside of the American continent, and to figure on countering it by appealing to popular American suspicion of Japanese ambitions on the Pacific. In other words, if the value of a British alliance on the Pacific can be made sufficiently manifest to the American people, the belief is that, in return for it, President Roosevelt will be able to influence them to support his project for a freer trade crusade originating in an agreement among the Anglo-Saxon peoples of the North Atlantic. The prospect of British aid on the Pacific in return for United States co-operation in a peace crusade directed towards the nations of Europe—that, in essence, is the proposition which the President will be able to argue before the people of the Republic.

AND the Imperial Conference is to lay the groundwork, and Canada is to participate in the Pacific program. One suggestion which has been put forward with some claim to authoritative inspiration in recent days is that Canada's contribution to the Pacific scheme should consist partially, at least, in coastal defences. The British Columbian coast, it is declared, is to be made impregnable to any landing force. Establishment, also, of a major Northern Pacific base there for the British fleet is also mentioned as a possibility. In addition, however, it is intimated that Canada is being looked towards to maintain sufficient ships of the destroyer type to patrol her coastline efficiently.

The difficulty, however, is recognized as existing in the Canadian Parliament itself. Can the French-Canadian members of the Commons, or strongly nationalist members like J. T. Thorson of Selkirk, be convinced that Canadian co-operation in an enlarged British naval policy on the Pacific is, in actuality, an indirect step towards world peace? That is the question that Parliament Hill has been asking itself ever since the Pacific phase of the situation was first mooted.

IN THE light of past events, it seems considerable to expect. It is now a matter of common knowledge in Federal political circles that the first defence program which the government submitted to the Liberal caucus at the session of Parliament which has just closed called for a five-year preparedness plan, with an expenditure of $75,000,000 in each of the five years. The proposal was received with such hostility by English-speaking supporters of the ministry, as well as by the French-speaking representatives from Quebec, that the Government made haste to amend it. In its final form the feature of the five-year plan was abandoned altogether, while the expenditure for the present year was cut from $75,000,000 to $35,000,000.

Parliament Hill is not certain that any proposal by the Ministry to contribute to Britain's naval resources on the Pacific would not meet with the same implacable opposition which greeted the Government's $75,000,000 program this year. It may be true that Mr. King's only objective is world peace. In fact, in no responsible circles on Parliament Hill is the sincerity of the Canadian Prime Minister's desire for peace doubted. But there is a section of the House of Commons which is not similarly reassured with respect to British policy, but which is suspicious that, in a re-arming world, British imperialistic designs are likely to revive, and Canada and Canadians become their cat's-paw. It is an extremely nationalistic view. It may be wholly unjustified. The fact is, however, that it exists and must be reckoned with.

THE CLOAK.

THE FRONT PAGE

(*Continued from Page One*)

Land is the last thing that either the Canadians or the Germans would desire to forget, for it is that very fact which now draws them together. The Canadians will have to forget, however, that some of the most honorable and courageous of their former enemies will not be able, for reasons which have nothing to do with the veterans themselves, to participate in the welcome owing to their racial origin. They may find it discreet to abstain from inquiring as to the whereabouts of a small but distinguished group of former German soldiers whose political views happen to be unpleasing to the present régime. On the other hand, they will find themselves the guests of a group of men who include many of the very best elements in present-day Germany, headed by H.R.H. the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, under whose presidency we can feel amply assured that nothing will be allowed to happen which would mar the good feeling or detract from the genuinely peaceful character of the occasion.

THE PADLOCK LAW

THE Hon. T. J. Coonan, minister without portfolio in the Duplessis Cabinet, has been explaining to an audience of Kinsmen Clubs that the famous Quebec "padlock" law for the suppression of Communism was drafted without any definition of Communism because "no half-dozen people in the country would be able to agree upon such a definition," and because "many people are communistic and do not know it." He added that in passing this legislation the Duplessis Government was "taking a leaf out of the Communist book."

Of the accuracy of this last statement there can be no doubt. In that one respect at least Mr. Duplessis and Mr. Coonan are "communistic," though not apparently without knowing it. But surely there are certain serious risks about undertaking to suppress a thing concerning which no half-dozen people agree as to what it is. We have had a large quantity of legislation of this sort in Germany, and it has been reflected in the kind of prosecutions from which many of Mr. Coonan's fellow-religionists in that country are now suffering. It is an accepted doctrine now, in both Germany and Russia, that a crime does not need to be defined in advance, does not need to be recognized as a crime by the person who commits it, does not need to be regarded as a crime by the mass of the citizens. All that is necessary is that the authorities should say it is a crime (after it has been committed), and it thereupon becomes one. That this power of determining what is a crime without reference to any statutory definitions is of the very essence of personal, autocratic government; that it was driven out of the British system after a tremendous struggle several hundred years ago; that it invariably leads to the deterioration of the authorities themselves, to the rise of tyranny in the rulers and the decline of spirit and independence in the ruled—these facts seem to have no weight in the minds of our modern advocates of the Star Chamber and the "preventive arrest."

We regret to note that the Montreal Diocesan Synod of the Church of England declined to act on a proposal to protest against the padlock law on the ground that its members had not had time enough to acquaint themselves with the text of the legislation. We trust that the young clergymen who raised the question will renew it next year when this excuse cannot be given and the Synod will have to declare itself as either favoring or opposing British ideas of freedom.

IN A JAM ABOUT JAM

WE ARE following with fascinated interest the proceedings in the case of the Crown vs. J. A. Daboll, Harry Daboll and D. J. Jeffrey, jam manufacturers, in the county criminal court in Toronto, in which the accused are charged with the offence of selling jam too cheap. The case is one of the first to be brought since the Privy Council delivered its judgment that the Bennett amendments were within the constitutional powers of the Dominion Parliament. The Crown contends that the accused are guilty of "selling at prices unusually low, for the purpose of destroying competition or eliminating a competitor, contrary to section 498 of the Criminal Code." It claims that they made delivery of jam at the price of nineteen cents per two-pound jar. It further claims that this price is too low for competitors to meet and still be able to show a profit; and yet further, that the price set by the Jam Marketing Board at the time was twenty-three cents.

What intrigues us mainly about this situation is the hopefulness of Messrs. Daboll, Daboll and Jeffrey in supposing, if they really did suppose, that they could destroy competition by this method. They are not, as we understand it, among the greater jam producers of the Dominion, and yet, from our amateur knowledge of the jam business, they must be in fairly direct competition with almost every other jam producer, great and small, operating in this country. It is true that so far as the Criminal Code is concerned it is not necessary that they should have aimed at destroying competition; it is enough if their purpose is to eliminate a competitor. But what good would it do them to eliminate only one competitor, or even a few competitors, if the rest were going to go on competing? To say nothing of the fact that it looks to us as if the Jam Marketing Board had itself destroyed competition by simply declaring that nobody shall sell jam except at twenty-three cents.

We should like to know more about this nineteen cent jam of Messrs. Daboll, Daboll and Jeffrey. We are prepared to believe, on the authority of the Crown, that their competitors are unable to sell at this price and show a profit. But Messrs. Daboll etc. do sell at this price—or at least so the Crown assures us. Are they selling at a loss, and if so why? Or is it possible that they are able to make jam so much more cheaply than their competitors that they can sell it at nineteen cents without loss or perhaps even with a small profit? If the latter, what is the matter with the competitors that they cannot sell jam under twenty-three cents, and what is the matter with the Jam Marketing Board that it thinks that twenty-three cents is a proper price for jam? Is it possible that Messrs. Daboll etc. have discovered some new device or process or machine or raw material which enables them to produce jam at an "unusually low" cost? If so, is it not better that they should pass on some of the benefits of that discovery to their customers, than that they should pocket an additional four cents profit by selling at a price which, being the opposite of "unusually low," can we suppose be properly described as "usually high?"

It is not as if there was anything wrong with the Daboll etc. jam. In fact the prosecution is rather a testimony in its favor, for we do not think that selling bad jam would be any sort of a way of going about the business of destroying competition or eliminating a competitor. Anyhow the idea that you can preserve competition by eliminating that particular part of it which relates to price strikes us as peculiar.

ETHELWYN WETHERALD

CONGRATULATIONS to Ethelwyn Wetherald, who celebrated her eightieth birthday on Monday, must necessarily include both homage to her genius and tribute to a beloved personality. Born at Rockwood, Ont., Miss Wetherald first became prominent as a writer when as "Bel Thistlethwaite" she edited the Woman's Page of the *Globe*. Later she was appointed assistant editor of *Wives and Daughters*, a monthly magazine published in London, Ont. Various positions in editorial work in the United States followed, chief of which were assistant to the Literary Editor of the *Ladies' Home Journal* and assistant to Forrest Morgan, one of the editors of "The World's Best Literature." Many years have elapsed, however, since the poet relinquished all editorial connections and retired to the seclusion of "The Tall Evergreens," the old homestead at Fenwick, Ont.; but to those who know her poetry, the name, Ethelwyn Wetherald, has lost none of its magical associations. Thanks to her, a starry sky on a summer night suggests the refrain, "Tangled in stars and spirit-steeped in dew;" in an April shower is felt "the wet sweet cheek of April;" a red-winged blackbird is glimpsed among the trees and one listens for

> "That exquisite call with its sweet, sweet fall,
> O-ke-lee, o-ke-lee, o-ke-lee!"

The falling leaves become "Little fellow-travelers, gentle, frail, and flaming;" and when one sees

> "High on the tip-top twig of a tree
> Something blue by the branches stirred,
> But so far up that the blue is blurred,"

one is haunted by the music of the poet's lines while lingering for "the laugh-like song of the indigo-bird."

But not only in regard to nature come memories of the poet. Miss Wetherald has written many poems, not quite so well-known, perhaps, that concern human life and emotions. The common experience of a "dark hour" brings the treasured lines:

> "For me the hoarded honey of the past
> Outlives the wintry interval of pain;
> Come loneliness, or lovelessness, or grief,
> The memory of days too sweet to last
> Shall make my heart run o'er with joy again."

Among the early discoverers of the capacity of Canadian scenes and Canadian sounds to inspire verse which stirs the pulse and melts the heart of every genuine Canadian, Miss Wethereld will always hold an honored place. It makes no difference that our poetic interests have shifted, and will often shift again, to other and newer fields of thought and feeling. We come back to these early nature poets for a restful refreshment that the newer work does not always attempt to give us.

NEW WORLD FIGURE. M. Paul van Zeeland, Prime Minister of Belgium, who has followed up his resounding defeat of the Fascist party by opening world-wide negotiations for international trade and peace. He was visited recently by Mr. Eden and leaves shortly for the United States to interest President Roosevelt in his plans. Canada is in his picture as well; a "Belgian-Canadian Week" is to be held later this month and a Belgian Trade Mission is at present in this country. Belgium today is Canada's third largest customer.

OUR "RED" BLOOD

WE ARE always a trifle suspicious of the intellectual merits of any argument which includes constant reminders to the reader or hearer concerning the color of his blood and the racial character of his nativity. The term "red-blooded Canadians" has become the favorite apostrophe of the Toronto *Globe and Mail* to its readers. The old *Globe* managed to get along without this apostrophe fairly consistently, and even the old *Mail and Empire* made profuse resort to it only about election time or under the influence of one of Mr. Bennett's pre-Herridge harangues; and on the whole we have a feeling that the intellectual content of the editorial articles of those two newspapers was at least as high as that of their sole surviving progeny.

The apostrophe to red-blooded Canadians is regularly associated with the suggestion that these Canadians should go out and do something which is likely to lead to the spilling of the blood of somebody else whose vital fluid is presumably less richly colored. The *Globe and Mail* became very apostrophic early this week on the subject of "Insolence Beyond Endurance," and followed up its apostrophes with the reminder that "Three thousand farmers found a way to kick C.I.O. lawlessness out of Hershey, Pa." The *Globe and Mail* went on to declare that some way must be found, "and it should be at once," to keep C.I.O. organizers out of Ontario for good. Since the term "at once" precludes the idea of any legislative action, and since there is no existing law for keeping labor organizers out of Canada merely because they happen to belong to the C.I.O., we are forced to conclude that the "way" in question resembles that of the Hershey farmers in having nothing to do with the law.

BACK CHAT FROM HISTORY

BY HUGH SHOOBRIDGE

JOHN W. HISTORY gathered together the sheets of manuscript and balefully regarded the young man sitting at the table. There was something familiar in the face of this man.

"You can't reject a drama of mine," said John W. History in a tone of mingled resentment and incredulity. "I was producing drama before you were born."

"Quite. Some very fine stuff, too. But I am afraid you are repeating yourself."

"Of course I am," said History. "I'm expected to do that. People love it."

"Not too exactly," suggested the young man. "There should be something new; an original quirk; something more optimistic with a happier ending."

"A happy ending!" sneered History. "Can't they take it any more?"

"PERHAPS they don't intend to take it," said the young man. "This thing of yours is too like something you produced over twenty years ago—you called it Armageddon."

"A great success," purred History. "Ran for over four years. Millions of people went to it."

"I went myself," said the young man reflectively.

"A great production. Admit it."

"Shall we say, rather, that it was colossal—stupendous. It overwhelmed us. It could hardly be revived. The public have different ideas now."

"Stuff and nonsense," said History. "Men have always been the same—and women, too. Deep down they like raw meat and blood."

A controlled passion seemed to illumine the face of the young man. "If I can influence things you shall never stage it again," he said with intensity.

There was a certain menace in the tone of History. "It may not be good for you to thwart me," he remarked. "It won't make you popular."

"No. That is understood. There are plenty of brickbats from right and left."

"MOST of the time," said History rather plaintively, "people think me a dull old fellow. So I am. But every so often, I produce the real stuff of drama. Authentic. And now you want to take that away from me; to kill my climax and reduce me to a dead level."

"Not in the least. These big and noisy productions are not your best work. Think of that little thing you staged last December. What a theme! What characters! How masterly the development and the climax! There was human interest; romance in high places; the throne and the woman. Why, History, the whole world thrilled to that."

"A minor effort," said History modestly. He turned to leave the room but paused for a parting shot.

"I may stage this production in spite of you, Mr. Eden," he said.

To Men . . .
who built
and saved

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That necessity for adequate business sense and experience is going to continue whether or not it is available from you, or others, and more so when your property is an estate from which your dependents will derive a living; then, the complexities always surrounding ownership will be more difficult.

Should you, then, fairly expect your wife to supply the business judgment you used during your life? Or, to possess the accumulated experience necessary to cope with the greater and more difficult complexities?

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—History of Canada, April 19-26

B.C. IS SECOND PROVINCE

WITH an absence of preliminary public discussion that resulted in astonishment for most Canadians, Premier Pattullo of British Columbia, announced agreement had been reached between his Government (which is in the midst of a provincial election campaign) and the federal Government for one of the most important extensions of provincial jurisdiction since Confederation. British Columbia is to be extended to the Arctic to include the Yukon Territory. The Premier disclosed that negotiations have been proceeding for some time with the federal authorities. At Ottawa it was stated that Hon. T. A. Crerar has conducted the negotiations on behalf of the Dominion Government, but that the matter will still have to come before the Cabinet for formal disposition. In his statement, Premier Pattullo said that the general terms of the agreement provide for the federal Government paying $125,000 annually to British Columbia to meet expenditures connected with the transition from federal to provincial jurisdiction in the Yukon. The acquisition will add 207,076 square miles to the area of British Columbia, giving it a total of 579,706 square miles, and making it second in size only to Quebec among the Canadian Provinces.

DOMINION

Coronation: Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King and other members of official Canadian delegation to Coronation sailed from Quebec; Senator Raoul Dandurand appointed acting Prime Minister; Hon. P. J. A. Cardin, acting Minister of Justice; Hon. C. D. Howe, acting Minister of Mines; Hon. J. L. Ilsley, acting Minister of Finance; and Hon. Norman Rogers, acting Minister of Defence. The Earl Marshal, the Duke of Norfolk, appointed Hon. Vincent Massey, Canadian High Commissioner, to carry standard of Canada at Coronation. Prime Minister King appointed to read First Lesson at Empire Day service, to be attended by the King and Queen, in St. Paul's Cathedral.

Customs: E. D. Lemie, Chief Inspector of Department of National Revenue, appointed Collector of Customs and Excise at Toronto.

Defence: Hon. Ian Mackenzie, Minister of Defence, sailing for Coronation, took with him senior officers of all branches of his Department to have them available in England for Imperial Conference. Department of Defence announced May 29 as date for letting contracts for four minesweepers; several contracts for construction of airplanes in Canada for Royal Canadian Air Force also called by Defence Department.

Financial Inquiry: Prime Minister King announced Cabinet has agreed upon terms of reference to Royal Commission which is to investigate financial relations of Dominion and Provinces, and that he will conduct negotiations while in England for services of an outstanding British economist as Chairman.

Trade: Canada's total export trade for fiscal year ending March 31 was $1,061,181,906; increase in exports over previous fiscal year was approximately twenty-five per cent.; "favorable" balance was nearly $400 million; principal customers were United States, which took $435 million, and Great Britain, which took $407 million. Hon. J. L. Ilsley, Minister of National Revenue, announced that the value of the gold reichsmark will be 32 cents for purposes of the regular and the special duty on German goods imported into Canada. Gastronomic expectations connected with Coronation have resulted in doubling of Canada's poultry exports to Great Britain during past four months.

Transportation: Supreme Court of Canada upheld decision of Board of Railway Commissioners in refusing application by Maritime Provinces and Maritime Boards of Trade for reduction in potato freight rates. Hon. C. D. Howe, Minister of Transport, declared that "effective regulation" is the solution of Canada's railway problem, and announced that he will introduce a transport bill next year similar to the one recently unsuccessfully introduced, and that in the meantime he will attempt to clarify public opinion, by a series of speeches, concerning need of such regulation.

ALBERTA

Adviser: G. I. MacLachlan, chairman of recently formed Social Credit Board, announced he is leaving for England in attempt to induce Major C. H. Douglas to act as technical adviser to proposed Social Credit Commission of Alberta. Premier Aberhart stated Cabinet "has no great objections to the securing of Major Douglas or any other technical expert, if the people so desire it," but that appointment of the Social Credit Board "was not the suggestion of the Government" and that insurgent Social Credit members of the Legislature should either get in line or cross the floor of the House.

Municipal Affairs: Major J. A. Clarke asked Provincial and Dominion Governments to assume eighty per cent. of Edmonton's unemployment relief costs.

Moratorium: Hon. J. W. Hugill, Attorney-General, announced that moratorium on debts has been extended by Order-in-Council until July 1; he also stated that Province will press appeal against the judgment of Mr. Justice Ewing declaring the Reduction and Settlement of Debts Act unconstitutional.

MANITOBA

Fisheries: Hon. J. S. McDiarmid, Minister of Natural Resources, announced his Department and fishermen are conferring with view to establishment of credit agency in New York for protection of Lake Winnipeg fish producers from unscrupulous buyers.

Prorogation: Lieutenant-Governor W. J. Tupper prorogued Legislature and gave assent to 78 bills. Last-minute legislation included creation of milk control board with unlimited powers to regulate production, distribution and sale of milk in all parts of Manitoba. The House also set up a special committee to sit during recess to investigate brokerage house failures.

Relief: Hon. W. R. Clubb, Minister of Public Works and Labor, left for Ottawa to seek increase in Dominion monthly grant-in-aid for relief in order to advance Winnipeg slum clearance project.

NEW BRUNSWICK

Lumbermen's Wages: Forest Operations Commission issued order increasing wages for cutting, peeling, yarding and hauling lumber to average of $40, with a minimum of $34, per month and board; the new standard provides increase of 30 per cent. for the average wage and 26 per cent. for the minimum.

ONTARIO

Labor: Premier Hepburn announced Government law officers are studying legal possibilities of licensing trade unions which collect dues in Ontario and send them "across the line."

Hydro: Recently deposed Attorney-General Arthur W. Roebuck resigned from Hydro-Electric Power Commission, issuing statement that under present circumstances he would be less effective in the interests of Hydro on Commission than off it.

Floods: Rising waters of the Thames, Grand and other rivers inundated many thousands of square miles of Southwestern Ontario. London, where 10,000 had to leave homes and seek shelter in public buildings, was most severely affected, but Woodstock, Stratford, St. Thomas, Ingersoll, Tillsonburg and St. Marys also suffered great damage. A washout causing a train wreck resulted in two deaths directly and a third indirectly when a physician hurrying to attend the injured was drowned.

QUEBEC

Agriculture: Legislature voted $18,200 for development of production of cigarette tobacco in Joliette County. Hon. Bona Dussault, Minister of Agriculture, announced experiments in sugar beet production in central Quebec have been successful.

Education: Sub-committee on Catholic education recommended Legislature establish minimum salary of $300 for primary school teachers; report of Department of Education showed salaries as low as $159.92 annually in Lower St. Lawrence district.

Hydro: Legislature gave second reading to bill to allow municipalities and county councils to municipalize electrical services.

LABOR

Ontario: Sixteen-day General Motors strike at Oshawa formally ended when General Motors executives and representatives of the "local union" signed agreement in the office of Premier Hepburn. Agreement provides for 44-hour five-day week, wage increases of five to seven cents an hour, time-and-a-half for overtime, and recognition of shop committee elected by the "local union." Although it was announced that the employees' representatives who signed agreement were not representing the C.I.O., and while the U.A.W.A. was not formally mentioned, the "local union" is Local 222 of the U.A.W.A. A similar agreement was subsequently signed between the company and its unionized employees at Windsor.

Quebec: Approximately 40 employers signed agreements with I.L.G.W.U. and 2,000 of the 5,000 striking garment workers in Montreal returned to work; the remainder continued the strike against members of the Dress Manufacturers' Guild; provincial Department of Labor intervened in attempt to negotiate settlement.

ECCLESIASTICAL

Lord's Day Alliance: Rev. George C. Webber, Vancouver, appointed General Secretary for Canada of Lord's Day Alliance, succeeding Rev. C. H. Huestis, D.D., who retires.

Salvation Army: Commissioner John McMillan, chief of the Salvation Army in Canada, sailed for England to accept appointment as international chief of staff of the organization.

EDUCATION

King's College University, Halifax: Rev. Arthur H. Moore, president and vice-chancellor, resigned owing to ill health.

McGill: Retirement announced of Sir Andrew Macphail, professor of History of Medicine, Dr. T. A. Starkey, Strathcona professor of Hygiene and Public Health, and George W. Latham, Greenshields associate professor of English.

POLITICS

British Columbia: Party nomination meetings were held in numerous constituencies in preparation for provincial election. Social Credit League of B.C. announced intention to contest every riding. Rev. Robert Connell, leader of Constructive party (new official name of "Social Construction" group, which was

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ANNA MACVICAR

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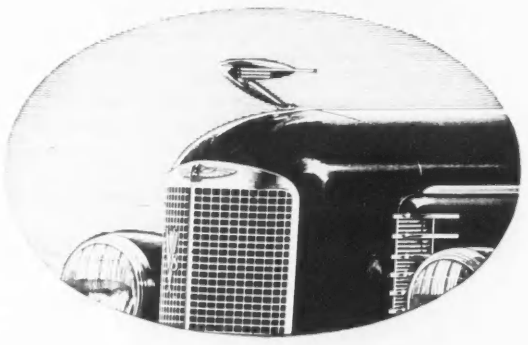

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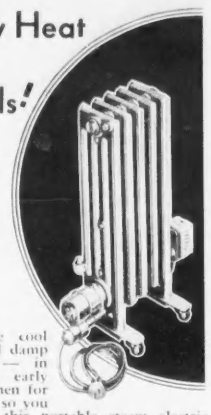

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ousted from C.C.F.) announced that independent candidate who supports his party's general principles will have party's support without being pledged to any hard and fast agreement.

ARTS AND SCIENCES

Royal Society of Canada announced awards of the Lorne Pierce Medal for Literature to Stephen Leacock, the Flavelle Medal for Science to Emeritus Dean Frank D. Adams of McGill, and the Tyrell Medal for History to Aegidius Fauteux, librarian, Montreal Public Library.

OBITUARY

Allan, Rev. George, Halifax, minister Knox Presbyterian Church, Halifax (60). **Asselin,** Oliver, Montreal, journalist, author, critic, former editor-in-chief of Le Canada, founder of three French-Canadian newspapers, former chairman Quebec Old Age Pensions Committee, past president St. Jean Baptiste Society, Knight of Legion of Honor (62). **Brouillette,** L. C., Vancouver, president of Saskatchewan Wheat Pool (51). **Chetham,** L. D., Victoria B.C., retired district passenger agent of C.P.R. (67). **Fournier,** Mrs. Eugene, St. Jerome, Que., daughter of member of Confederation Parliament, the late Donald MacMillan (80). **Genest,** Dr. Samuel McCallum, Ottawa, for 18 years chairman of Ottawa Separate School Board, central figure in long fight against "Regulation 17" which restricted teaching of French in Ontario bilingual schools. **Grandason,** Mrs. Mahala, Simcoe, Ont., one time slave in Southern United States (100). **Gravel,** Mrs. Real, La Tuque, Que., alderman and former mayor of La Tuque (50). **Guild,** Leman A., Gananoque, Ont., publisher Gananoque Reporter. **Hill,** Mrs. Henrietta, Fredericton, N.B., wife of Brigadier F. W. Hill, C.M.G., D.S.O. (70). **Ladouceur,** E. A. B. Montreal, Clerk of the Crown for judicial district of Montreal, former mayor of Pointe-aux-Trembles, Que. (71). **Maitland,** Ronald M., Vancouver, partner Macaulay, Nicholls, Maitland & Co., Ltd., former commodore Royal Vancouver Yacht Club (50). **McDougall,** George H., Toronto, former supervisor C.N. Telegraphs, colleague of Alexander Graham Bell in early telephony experiments (80). **Myers,** A. W., Winnipeg, wholesale jeweller and manufacturer, past president Manitoba Jewellers' Association (66). **Palmer,** Harry, Toronto, barrister, 'cellist with Toronto Symphony Orchestra (35). **Parsons,** Charles Parker, Vancouver, cigar manufacturer (57). **Phillips,** Miss Mary M., Montreal, founder of Junior Red Cross which has 17,000,000 members in 52 countries, founder of Canadian Handicraft Guild (81). **Shatzky,** Simon, Montreal, shoe manufacturer (57). **Southam,** Richard, Toronto, president Southam Press of Toronto, Ltd., director various Southam publishing companies (65). **Tambling,** George, London, Ont., Dominion Income Tax Inspector for London district (57).

UTTERANCES OF THE WEEK

His Eminence, the Most Rev. Jean Marie Rodrigue, Cardinal Villeneuve, Archbishop of Quebec, offers the corporate state as the solution of present Canadian social and economic problems at a convention of the Catholic Association of Young French-Canadians: "We should take great precautions against anti-clericalism, most dangerous for a Catholic country. Advice should be obtained from the Vatican, and not from anti-social groups. Real Catholics are few in Canada on account of the widespread devotion to the principles of nineteenth century democracy, on account of the remaining influence of the English colonial system, and the subservience to the ideas of American freedom which induce us to approve recent strikes. Since we are not real Catholics our legislation is backward. Here and there may be found traces of social justice but these correctives are insufficient. We need more than that. We must attain the ideal of corporation."

M. J. Coldwell, C.C.F. member of House of Commons for Rosetown-Biggar, Sask., telling a Montreal audience that the interests responsible for the development of Fascism in Europe are now turning their attention to Canada: "One of the prime motives of the Fascist, anti-democratic parties is to abolish elections except as we know them in Quebec."

Rt. Rev. J. C. Farthing, Bishop of Montreal, addressing the 78th annual session of the Montreal diocesan synod: "Fascism, whether it is under the form of the paganism of Nazi Germany, or the ruthless militarism of Italy, as seen in the rape of Ethiopia, culminating in the appalling massacre of Addis Ababa, which will go down as one of the most inhuman in history, and as the darkest blot on our modern civilization, is everywhere the negation of all for which Christ stands."

Rev. Clem Davis, D.D., British Israelite, advocate of the theocratic state, addressing a Vancouver audience on "The Coming Election in British Columbia": "Do you think God made laws for all other people and just left British Columbia out to worry along with Mr. Pattullo?... God knows nothing of Conservatives or Liberals or the Reformed Groups, and under God's system there is no such thing as election. Every time we vote we are rebelling against God."

Prof. John Hughes, chairman of the Department of Education, McGill University, alleging that Canadian children are "not getting a square deal" in education: "There are 2,300,000 children of school age in Canada, and 73,000 teachers. More than 60,000 of the teachers, I am sorry to say, are of the fair sex."

Fred Gifford of Nelan Township, near Sudbury, who, when the Township Council declined to do anything about building a road to his farm, bought a mile and a half of property and built his own road: "Now the Township Council asks me to give them the road! That's Communism. The Communists take people's private property away from them and give it to the public."

WAR CAN BE AVOIDED

(*Continued from Page Two*)

and the Suez, which such a campaign would hold out for him always supposing he could take them—might tempt him sorely, but would scarcely draw him into a struggle of Germany, Italy and perhaps Hungary against, in the long run, the whole of Europe. He hopes to squeeze profit, undoubtedly, out of any German threat to France and Britain, but he will prefer to pursue his own semi-independent policy down in *Mare Nostrum*.

THE Germans, on their part, are hardly more eager for the connection. The military and all who went through the last War have never forgotten Italy's "desertion" in 1915 (although Italy was not bound to aid a German aggression on France), nor the relatively poor showing made by her troops. The recent victory of Italian arms over African natives has not entirely wiped out this impression, as I learned from conversations with German military people last summer. The record of Guadalajara cannot be expected to help.

Germany tied her fate once to the uncertain reed of an Austria-Hungary; I cannot believe that she will tie it to an Italy next time. In spite of all these arguments there are, of course, still circumstances which could drive Italy and Germany close together. To keep these from arising is one of the main p occupations of British diplomacy.

The "STOP!" signs of British rearmament to the West and Soviet preparedness to the East tend to deflect German expansion down the Danube. All through the year 1936 the German tide ran strongly here, but now it is on the ebb. As good cash markets opened up elsewhere, German trade, with only frozen marks in Berlin to show for it, has rapidly lost its attraction for the Balkan countries.

THE grossness of the Nazi propaganda which followed trade has caused public scandals in Yugoslavia, Hungary, and Rumania. With the death of Gömboes, German influence has been a set-back in Hungary. Czechoslovakia has drawn some of the sting from the Nazi agitation within the country by offering the German minority important political and economic concessions. Austria, seeing herself placed on the bargaining counter with every visit of Goering to Rome, has discharged her pro-Nazi Minister of Security, booed and defeated the visiting Italian football team, and tentatively proposed a defensive pact to Czechoslovakia and Hungary.

Rumania has settled the long-standing Bessarabian controversy with Russia, refused to sell any more agricultural produce to Germany on credit, and discharged her Minister of the Interior for Iron Guard sympathies. Yugoslavia, learning from experience that she cannot trust her life to the "benevolence" of a Protector Power, is busy settling all the animosities around her frontiers—and by so doing showing how senseless they were. She has so improved relations with Bulgaria that the two nations plan to enter into a Customs union. Relations with Italy have been regulated recently, and even those with Hungary are better.

One would like to see something more than meaningless manœuvres in these developments. Is the peak of post-war political and economic nationalism past? Have these small nations really learned that the only way to keep the Big Powers from selfish meddling in their affairs is to agree among themselves to regulate them better? With better times economically, the Anglo-French renaissance to dispel paralyzing fear and act as a check on German and Italian ambitions, and a leader of the calibre of Benes available (and very fair seconds in Stoyadinovitch and Schuschnigg), conditions are not unfavorable for a beginning in Danubian co-operation. Even Hungarian revisionism might respond somewhat to a more cordial atmosphere and the application by Yugoslavia and Rumania of something like Czechoslovakia's minority policy.

In spite of the encouraging signs, the danger is still great in Europe. But war is not inevitable. After all, it has not come out of the Dollfuss, Hungarian-Yugoslav, Saar, Memel, Rhineland or Spanish affairs, each bore all the possibilities of war, but each time the responsible (yes, and the *irresponsible*) men shrank back from the brink. The arms race is still accelerating, but the peace-determined democracies, just properly started and still comparatively fresh, promise to outstay the Fascist dictatorships, already puffing badly in their heavy armor, and with no second wind in prospect.

The old League is nearly dead, but two new ones are arising, one in the Americas, and the around the British Commonwealth and the "Oslo" powers. Within these two large groups of nations peace is consolidating itself. The Franco-German feud and Danubian differences cannot forever stand the world on its head.

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« EVENTS »

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SHAKESPEARE DRAMATIC FESTIVALS
Stratford-on-Avon, March 29 to Sept. 25

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Epsom, June 2

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June 30 to July 3

BAYREUTH MUSIC FESTIVALS
July 22 to August 20

DUBLIN HORSE SHOW
August 5 to 7

Canadian Pacific

THE FILM PARADE

BY MARY LOWREY ROSS

"WINGS of the Morning" at the time of writing is in its fifth week at the Uptown Theatre and still going vigorously. It has had a run of at least double that length of time in Montreal. Hundreds of people have gone to see it twice and there is even a small but steady list that goes to it every week. The producers have every right to be gratified and even a little dazzled with the success it has had with their unpredictable public.

The popularity of a picture like "Wings of the Morning" is a rather curious phenomenon. It has, to be sure, every element of public appeal. At the same time, if it were only a case of meeting the public taste every picture turned out by the studios would be a popular success and all the producers would have to do would be to sit back happily and take in the money. Satisfying the popular taste in fact seems to be as easy a matter as adding up two and two. But meeting the public mood is quite a different matter. Here two and two may run into thousands or it may add up to little more than zero at the box office.

On paper, or more strictly on celluloid, "Wings of the Morning" had all the dependable elements of success. There was the basic formula of love, love frustrated, love rewarded. Added to these were the reliable embellishments of gypsy romance, horse racing, technicolor, glimpses of Killarney, or the Irish peerage and of John McCormack, and the sure-fire sequence of censor-proof impropriety in the haylott. (Fact-facers in the audience may have wondered why Annabella, left alone for the night with her oblivious young man, didn't just curl up in her corner of the hay-loft and go to sleep like a sensible girl, but fact-facers are always trying to take the fun out of sex.)

GLAMOR GIRLS. Joy Arden and Diane Hunter of the Ziegfeld Follies coming to the Royal Alexandra Theatre, Toronto, May 3.

AS FAR as material was concerned the producers of "Wings of the Morning" were on firm ground. The question wasn't whether the public would like, but whether they would like it with box-office enthusiasm. That's the spot a producer is always in, even when he is using thoroughly tested material. He can never be quite sure just how successfully his production will fit in with the current mood, whether the audience will accept it with the excited enthusiasm of a crowd watching a sporting event, or with the negative approval of, say, the public looking on at the excavating for a large building.

Even the fresh and lovely Annabella couldn't be entirely relied on in advance to give "Wings of the Morning" a good long run for the producer's money. There was the equally fresh and lovely European star Anna Sten, on whose popularity in America Samuel Goldwyn willingly gambled a million dollars in advance publicity. Yet with all her charm and talent and her million dollar introduction, Anna Sten turned out to be a melancholy flop with the American public. Even so, it is possible that if she had come a little earlier, or a little later, or had caught the public in one of its moments of capricious affection she might have hung up quite as fine a record as even Annabella.

There are a few pictures of course whose success is literally in the bag before they even go into production—any musical revival with Nelson Eddy and Jeanette MacDonald, any romance involving Joan Crawford and Clark Gable or Myrna Loy and William Powell, or Jean Harlow and Robert Taylor; anything whatever starring Shirley Temple. But with almost any other production except these happy exceptions the whole thing seems to be touch and go. Even with all the popular picture elements included, a film like "Wings of the Morning" seems to rely for its success on time and mood, on freshness that depends not so much on material as on the way in which it is adventitiously blended, and finally, I suspect, on the fact that the producer has kept his fingers crossed and the director walked round a ladder instead of going under it.

"TOP of the Town," the only other major showing of the week, has Hugh Herbert in it. Not so much of Hugh Herbert as I should like—there never will be till he has an entire picture to himself—but enough to make it worth going to see. The Richest Girl in America is present as usual—a Bryn Mawrish young lady with ideals about popular entertainment, and very very beautiful. The part has plenty of opportunity for successful comedy but Doris Nolan who played it was satisfied just to be very beautiful. "A Day with the Quintuplets" was fine—no plot, no love-interest, just the five little Dionnes from early morning till bedtime and prayers. Finally they are tucked into their cribs, innocent and good, without a notion in the world that they have earned another fortune since they tumbled out of them in the morning.

• •

COMING EVENTS

ALTHOUGH Alberto Guerrero is probably most widely known for his scholarly playing of eighteenth century music, there are many who consider that his highest powers are exhibited in his interpretations of Debussy. A group of four compositions of Debussy will conclude the piano program which Mr. Guerrero is giving at the Mallooney Galleries, Toronto, May 3. Three Mozart sonatas will open the program.

EVEN some of the "big bass viols" used by the members of the Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra are exceedingly distinguished, according to publicity material which has reached Toronto in preparation for the orchestra's concert in the Varsity Arena, May 17. The Torellos family, father and son, who play double basses at opposite ends of the "back line," draw sonorous tones from a Guiseppe Dall-Aglio, made in Mantua and bearing the dates 1723-1775, and a Matteo Goffriller, made in Venice and dated 1670-1742, respectively. Anton Torello, the father, is described as nothing less than an "inveterate collector" of double basses.

A NUMBER of ambitious burlesques of current stage hits is a feature of the 1937 edition of the Ziegfeld Follies which comes to the Royal Alexandra Theatre, Toronto, for three days beginning May 3. The show, with its scores of beautiful girls and elaborate staging, all in the Ziegfeld tradition, is headed by Fannie Brice and Bobby Clark.

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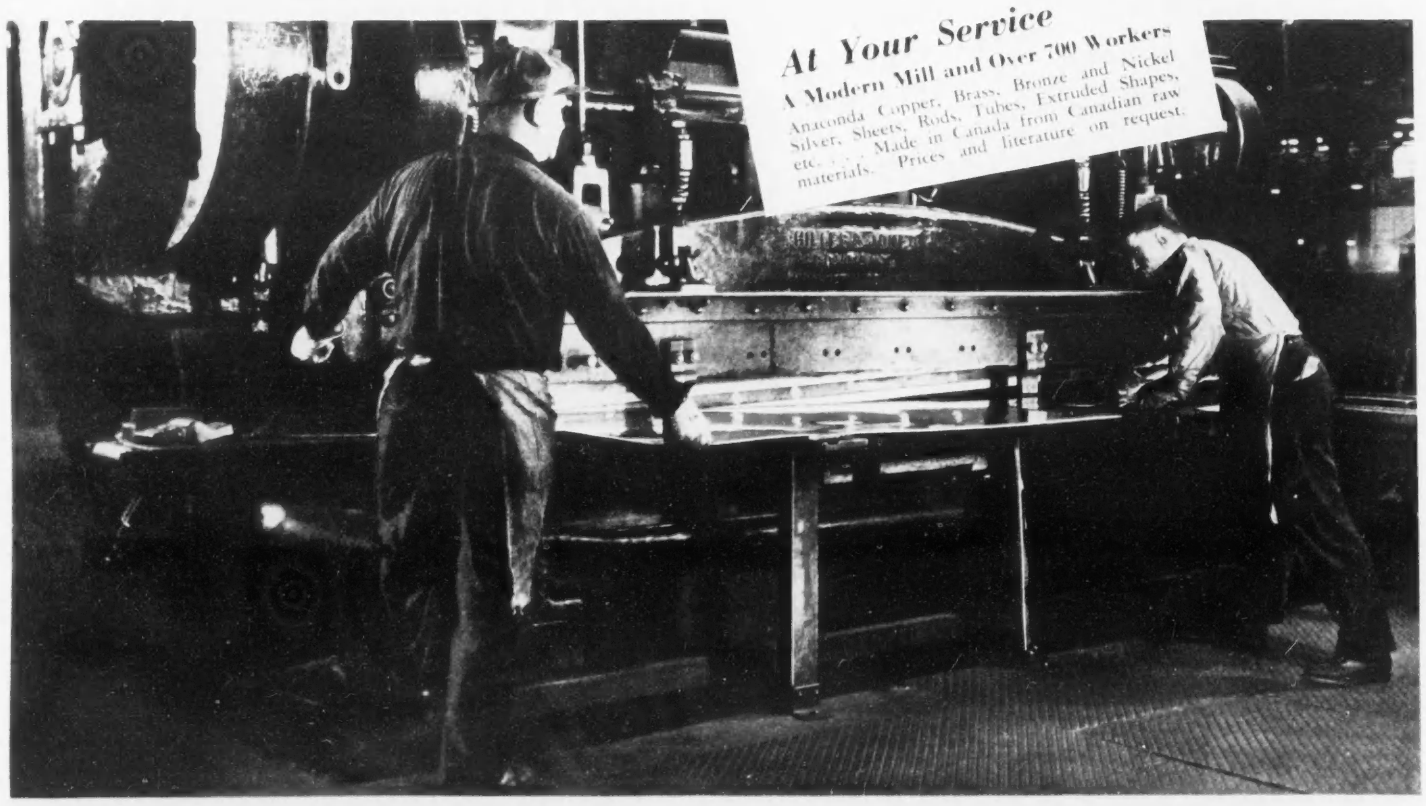

MUSICAL EVENTS

BY HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

AN UNFORTUNATE circumstance compelled the transference of the postponed recital of the famous tenor Richard Crooks from Massey Hall with its wonderful acoustics to the vast Varsity Arena. It is an auditorium in which no public speaker could hope to be properly heard without amplifiers, and the strain upon a lyric tenor, recently recovered from an attack of laryngitis, must have been severe. I myself was sitting near the platform and could not judge of results in distant sections, but the sound screen and other acoustical equipment loaned by the management of the Promenade Symphony Concerts must have been of great assistance, for little restiveness was to be noted among those not so fortunately placed as I. The remarkable carrying power of Mr. Crooks' voice, though it has not the robust vibrant character of a Caruso, was evident. The effect on him of his surroundings was shown only in the stertorous breathing which followed every number of a strenuous character.

Richard Crooks has of late years been a figure of continental fame through the vehicle of radio, but he became known to Torontonians at the outset of his career. Dalton Baker brought him here as soloist at the first concert of his beautiful though short-lived Madrigal Society. This was shortly after Walter Damrosch had "discovered" Crooks and brought him forward in the concerts of the New York Symphony Society. Damrosch made a mistake, unusual with him, of assigning the lad to sing Wagner, music unsuited to his purely lyric voice. Crooks very soon stopped singing Wagner, possibly on the advice of Frank La Forge who developed his voice along the lines of its natural aptitudes. When I met him with Dalton Baker years ago he told me a most unusual circumstance, namely that his voice had never "broken." He began as a little choir boy in a New Jersey town, and continued singing with no vocal rupture until he grew from a soprano into a tenor of fresh and lovely quality. This perhaps accounts for the absolute evenness and purity of his voice throughout its range.

Pure vocalism is the salient feature of his art. He is not in the broader sense a dramatic singer, but rather phlegmatic, which explains why, at times, he is not so effective as certain tenors less gloriously endowed. But to hear him sing such a number as "La Rêve" from Massenet's "Manon," in which he equals Roland Hayes when that singer was at his best, is a beautiful experience. Among his other operatic offerings was an exquisite rendering of the Chanson from Lalo's "Le Roi d'Ys" which used to be Gigli's finest exhibit. Crooks also sang with beautiful intonation the "Rose Song" from "Carmen" and "E Lucevan e Stelle" from "Tosca" but was not so dramatically effective as some of his contemporaries.

WHAT fame in the motion picture field signifies was shown on the occasion of Gladys Swarthout's first appearance in Toronto at the Eaton Auditorium. After her recital a throng of young people trouped back stage with pencils in hand to secure her autograph. The very "exclusive" program they had heard had probably failed to interest them, but they had had the privilege of seeing Miss Swarthout "in person," and sought closer contact. How far the singer complied I do not know, but she had seemed rather tired and hardly in the mood to write several scores of autographs.

Though not in the first rank of contemporary singers, Gladys Swarthout is a finished artist and owes much of her fame to her unique individuality. Mezzo-sopranos are usually rather hearty and sometimes formidable beings, but she is slender and petite with a flower-like personality,—what in other days would have been termed a Burne-Jones type. She had obviously been suffering from a cold, for her lower notes were at times husky, and she breathed with some constraint. Her admirable training was apparent in the way she overcame these disabilities. Her voice is an even one of adequate range and delightful quality, with considerable volume when she chose to call forth her full resources. She comes within the category of the well-trained interpreter rather than the cantatrice infused with the divine lust of song. She has an unusually beautiful chin, and I was diverted by the expressional use of it that marked the coda of every song.

Hers was a genuine recital program, composed throughout of beautiful lyrics demanding a high order of interpretative intelligence and variety of treatment. Her renderings of these works, largely unfamiliar, was artistic in a rare degree, though I do not think that they were what her motion picture admirers expected of her. Her only concession to popular taste was the singing as extra numbers of the "Habanera" and "Seguidilla" from "Carmen." As examples of good phrasing and finished vocalism they were excellent but quite lacking in the diablerie which these numbers call for.

At the outset her voice seemed cold but warmed up appreciably later. Her first group was eighteenth century, sung with finesse in the salon style. It included Purcell's "When I am Laid in Earth" sung by the title character in his most famous opera "Dido and Aeneas."

The ensuing groups were modern. Miss Swarthout sings German with colloquial ease as was evident in her deliciously expressive presentation of Leo Blech's "Heimkehr Vom Feste" describing for children a tea-party given by Robin Redbreast. She also sang a unique lyric, so far as treatment was concerned, by Joseph Marx, entitled "Valse de Chopin." Of the many novelties I enjoyed nothing quite so much as "The Albatross" by the modern Czecho Slovakian composer Jaroslav Kricka, descriptive of the sea and interpreted in an exquisitely delicate way. Another memorable work was "Con Amores" by the Spanish composer Cbradors, a poem of mother love in which the independent accompaniment, typifying a cradle song, was beautifully played by Erno Balogh, a very gifted accompanist. The tonal volume Miss Swarthout had been withholding, came out in another Spanish number "El Vito" by Joaquin Nin and two little works by Respighi were rendered with vivid expression. Her English songs were all new and of distinguished character. The most notable was an unpublished work "The Harp" by Ernest Charles. In fact Miss Swarthout though not in the best form vocally, left critical lovers of music indebted to her by revealing several modern composers of exceptional quality.

THE Eaton Auditorium was crowded by those anxious to hear the debut recital of a young Toronto composer and pianist Michael Winesanker. He is 23 years old and though he has been working hard at his music for years has refrained from public appearances. At the age of 19 he obtained the Mus. Bac. degree at the University of Toronto, where the tests are very severe, the youngest musician in Canada to have attained that honor. It was granted by virtue of a string quartet he had composed and submitted in lieu of a thesis.

Though neither showy nor brilliant Mr. Winesanker is an accomplished pianist, with an execution of wide scope that inspires the confidence of listeners. Thoughtful musicianship is apparent in every phrase he plays. From a critical standpoint his listeners were naturally most interested in his own Sonata in C minor, opus 2. In this composition there is no suggestion of the ambitious beginner faltering on his way. As it stands it is a well conceived and serious work, and is important because of the promise it reveals. The themes are interesting and developed with amplitude of resource in musical devices and distinguished imaginative quality. The melody of the Lento movement is plaintive and haunting, and the third movement is full of spirit.

His other numbers included the Sonata Appassionata of Beethoven played with notable steadiness and balance of tone and intellectual fervor as distinguished from ordinary emotionalism. His technique was fully equal to the concluding presto passages, and his nuancing was admirable in musical feeling. In his Chopin group he emphasized the pensive aspect of the compositions, but played in a clean, straightforward manner. His performance in the Scherzo in B minor was especially vital. His playing of such works as the Leschetizky arrangement of a Gavotte and Variations by Rameau was fully in the atmosphere of the composition, as was that of the Liszt arrangement of Schubert's "Hark, Hark the Lark."

MRS. W. TALBOT PAYTON, who played the role of "Mrs. Abbott" in the American Women's Club presentation of "Nine to Six" at Hart House Theatre, April 26.

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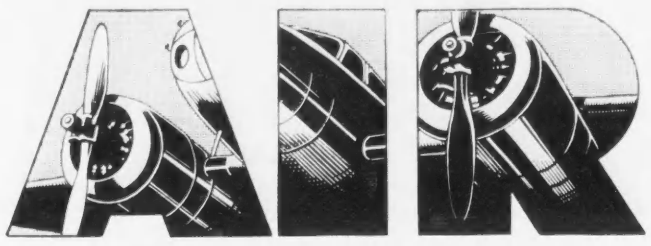

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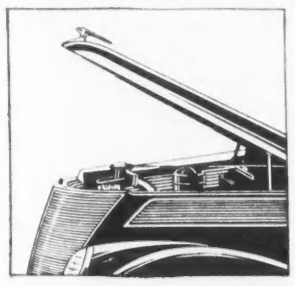

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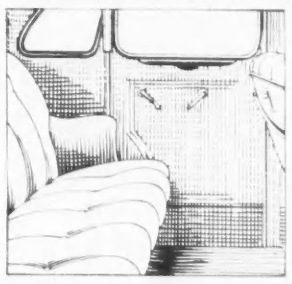

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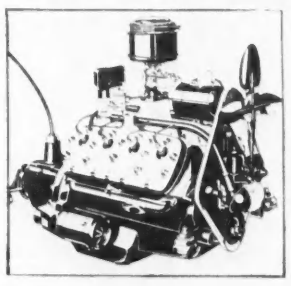

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THE BOOKSHELF

BY HAROLD F. SUTTON

THE people of Middletown, which on the map is Muncie, Indiana, remind Robert S. Lynd of the French ruling class after the Revolution who "walked reluctantly backward into the future, lest a worse thing should befall them." In 1925 Mr. Lynd and his wife, Helen Merrell Lynd, first went to Muncie with a research staff to study it as a typical American town. The result of their investigations was "Middletown," which has become something of a standard work of American sociology. Ten years later, in 1935, the authors returned to learn how Muncie had fared during the depression. "Middletown in Transition" (Harcourt, Brace, $5) records their findings and should take its place with the first book as an arresting and significant documentation of an American community. Middletown endured the depression with stoicism, tightened its belt, accepted relief as an evil necessity, neglected its teeth but kept its motor-cars as the outward symbol of economic independence and held stubbornly to its conviction of rugged individualism as the only way of living, turning its face away equally from the blandishments of communism and the radical liberalism of Mr. Roosevelt. Middletown has not been persuaded by events that the social system is in need of change; all that is necessary is hard work, personal effort and freedom from governmental interference. Good old Middletown!

DARK FUTURE

LUDWIG LEWISOHN has joined the prophets. His latest novel, "The Trumpet of Jubilee" (Harper, $2.50) presents a dismal, apocalyptic picture of the future and might have been written by H. G. Wells except that Mr. Lewisohn does not rely on science ultimately to save the world. He places his trust in religious faith—Jewish or Christian or Mohammedan, it does not matter so long as the believers are true and sincere—to provide the salvation of mankind. But Mr. Lewisohn and Mr. Wells are agreed on this, that whether the agent be religion or science, world happiness is a thing of the dim and distant future. In the meantime, Armageddon and the centuries of darkness. Until, according to Mr. Lewisohn and the prophets of revelation, Jehuda comes on earth to blow three times upon his horn. "Then shalt thou cause the trumpet of jubilee to sound. In the day of atonement shall ye make the trumpet sound." Leviticus, xxv, 9.

LOST MEN

WE DO NOT wonder that Ralph Bates has been described as "the first novelist of major equipment to come out of England since the war." The author of "Lean Men" and "The Olive Field" writes with a power and an intensity that contrast brightly with the wan and wearied writings of many of his contemporaries. He may deal with defeated men, as he does in "Rainbow Fish" (Dutton, $2), but not from the angle of defeat. He is vigorous and alive and his prose reflects his vitality, both in its passion and in its unconventional form. "Rainbow Fish" describes an assortment of men who have descended by various tragic routes to fishing for sponges in the islands of Greece. They are lost men, each with a memory to haunt him. Mr. Bates is deeply curious about them, but he is curious as well about the forces of life which first shaped, then mangled them so blindly.

OLD SOLDIERS

ERICH MARIA REMARQUE cannot forget the war. "Three Comrades" (Little, Brown, $2.75) is the story of three ex-soldiers who have set up business together in pre-Hitler Germany. Their adventures are not extraordinary, although they are recorded in the compelling style that is characteristic of this author. What interests us more about the book are its overtones of regret in a world of disorder and uncertainty for another world where all was order and routine and the only uncertain thing was death or dismemberment. In that world of the Great War the conflicts of individual men were resolved into the conflicts of gigantic armies beneath whose opposing banners was a mass comradeship uncomplicated by social and economic problems and the necessity of the personal effort which sets man against man. It was a kind of communistic world which was relieved of tedium and the evil effects of sloth by the ever-present peril of attack and counter-attack. It is not surprising to find men as sensitively aware of the inhumanity of mankind as Erich Remarque, looking back wistfully to that era of comradeship, based though it was upon a false, unseemly premise and the denial of the fact that it would have to be paid for in ultimate terms of disaster.

AFTER CAPTAIN COOK

READERS of "Falmouth for Orders," "Grain Race," and the other books by Alan Villiers, do not need to be told of his preoccupation with sailing ships. In "Cruise of the Conrad" (Scribners, $3.75) we find him master of his own vessel, the "Joseph Conrad," which has the distinction of being the last surviving frigate in the world. As the "Georg Stage" it had been lately serving as a Danish training ship. In it, the author with a picked crew of youngsters sailed from Harwich on Oct. 22nd, 1934, to follow the course of Captain Cook around the globe. Two years later it completed its voyage, having traversed 57,800 miles of water. This book provides an absorbing account of the expedition and is illustrated with magnificent sea-scapes from the author's camera.

MARGINAL NOTES

THE "Bread" novels are confusing. . . . "Bread into Roses" (Kathleen Norris) . . . "Bread and Wine" (Ignazio Silone) . . . "Bread and a Sword" (Evelyn Scott) . . . these hungry authors, we suppose it's a form of sublimation. . . . Miss Scott's new novel records the plight of a creative artist in a world of mechanization. . . . his frustration, however, springs as much from defect of character as from the uncongeniality of the world. . . . Speaking of hunger. . . . "Dine at Home with Rector," by George Rector, presents the business of cooking in the light-hearted fashion of our own Cynthia Brown . . . and makes a special effort to ease the burden of the husband left alone with pots and pans. . . . "Get a good steak, porterhouse or sirloin, cut as thick as the butcher's conscience will allow . . . Salaam three times and light the gas over the broiler full tilt a good ten minutes beforehand to get up the right heat . . . The broiler is the thing that slides in and out under the oven like a bureau drawer and looks like the side of a bird cage set in a pan—for this job it should be in the top notch. . . . Wipe your steak reverently all over with a damp cloth and then give it the thinnest coating of oil—olive oil, cottonseed, corn oil, whatever you find in the cupboard will turn the trick, just so you don't get it out of the garage or the sewing machine drawer . . . " etc.

THE Laurels Are Cut Down" is by Archie Binns, author of "Lighthship" . . . against the background of the Pacific Northwest and culminating in the American expedition to Siberia, it tells the story of fearless, idealistic American youth. . . . "The Woodrow Wilsons" presents a charming and vivacious picture of the home life of the wartime president . . . the author is his daughter, Eleanor Wilson McAdoo. . . . The chroniclers of "1066 And All That," W. C. Sellar and R. J. Yeatman, have turned their guns on garden enthusiasts. . . . "Garden Rubbish" is the title of their irreverent book which should make good before or after reading for such books as Beverly Nichols' "Down the Garden Path" . . . "The Red Box," by Rex Stout, is a new Nero Wolfe story, which is the good news of the week.

HENRY HOLT & CO. promise for next fall, "Alfred Edward Housman," a memoir containing recollections of the English poet by Mrs. Symons, A. W. Pollard, Laurence Housman, Alan Ker, A. S. F. Gow, John Sparrow and R. W. Chambers . . . it will have new material on the life of Housman, as well as several hitherto unpublished poems. . . . So many fantastic stories have appeared in the British press about Margaret Mitchell, author of that book, she has been compelled to issue a public statement that she is a perfectly normal person; eats three meals a day, is no side-show oddity but looks very much like her photographs which certainly reveal a person no more extraordinary-looking than the average comely house-wife. . . . incidentally, if you are collecting puns on the title of her book. . . . and we hope you are not. . . . the favorite one in New York at present is "Gone with the Windsor."

SUBTITLE for "Return from the U.S.S.R." A Guide Book to Russia . . . In connection with the Pulitzer Prize award for the most distinguished novel published in 1936, which will be announced on May 3rd, Grosset and Dunlap are bringing out in uniform format twelve of the outstanding Pulitzer Prize novels to sell at $1 per volume . . . These include "The Magnificent Ambersons," "The Age of Innocence," "Alice Adams," "The Able McLaughlins," "So Big," "Arrowsmith," "Early Autumn," "The Bridge of San Luis Rey," "Scarlet Sister Mary," "The Good Earth," "Lamb in His Bosom," "Honey in the Horn" . . . Pearl Buck has written two plays, her first attempts in the field of drama . . . both are built on Chinese themes . . . Guthrie McClintic will produce one of them this Fall and the other, with an ancient Chinese empress as its leading character, has been acquired by Mrs. McClintic, better known as Katharine Cornell, for production in the Fall of 1938 . . . Sholem Asch, who has recently arrived in the United States to lecture on the plight of Jews in Poland, has informed his publishers that his "Life of Christ" on which he has been working for several years will not be ready until next year . . . meantime a new translation of one of his early novels, "The Mother," will be placed on the Putnam list for Fall . . . Dr. William Beebe, that indefatigable undersearialist, has returned to Bermuda for the eighth year to continue his research into submarine life off New Nonsuch Island . . . Dr. Beebe says that he will not use the Bathysphere this year but intends to survey the Bermuda reefs in diving helmet and bathing suit . . . According to the English press, the list of Coronation books now contains forty titles . . . at least five of them have already been reviewed in these columns . . . John Steinbeck, author of "Mice and Men," has taken to the new way of sea travel, coming up to New York from California by freighter; accompanied by his wife . . . he plans to finish the play version of his novel and then set sail for Ireland . . . his previous novel, "Tortilla Flat," published in 1935, is enjoying new life, thanks to the efforts of that old-time revivalist, Alexander Woollcott.

CANADIANS will be interested in the announcement recently made by W. F. Quarrie & Co. Limited of Toronto, of the new 1937 British Empire Edition of the World Book which is to be bound in Canada. A purely Empire project, the World Book has been written by British Empire and Canadian authorities, and is printed in England by Sir Isaac Pitman & Sons. It is new in every respect, newly written; new type; new plates; new pictures; new maps of every Province and every country; modern and comprehensive.

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Men and women over 45 who weigh 20% more than the average have a death rate that is 50% higher than the average for their age. Long continued overweight may lead to early heart disease or apoplexy. Nearly half the people who develop diabetes are very fat before the disease appears.

Too much fat usually comes from overeating, lack of exercise, or both. It is easier to avoid excess weight than to take it off. In most instances overweight can be controlled.

Even when present for a long period of years overweight often may be reduced with safety, but each case requires individual treatment. No effort to bring about a marked weight reduction should be attempted except on the advice and under the supervision of a physician.

People who adopt an unbalanced "fad" diet, or treat themselves with reducing medicines, often suffer serious consequences. Some of these medicines contain dangerous drugs; others are practically useless for weight reduction. It may also be dangerous to begin suddenly a strenuous system of exercises in an effort to reduce. Such extreme measures may throw too great a strain on vital organs already impaired by the excess fat and cause a sudden breakdown.

Aside from overeating, lack of exercise and hereditary factors, overweight may be caused by disease or improper secretion of certain glands. Even if it is caused by an abnormal glandular condition, medical treatment can often effect a complete cure or relief.

Do you know what you should weigh? The Metropolitan booklet "Overweight and Underweight" tells the proper weight for your age and height. Send for it. In it you will find a complete program of diet and exercise which may help you to keep your weight down, or—under your physician's guidance—to reduce safely. Address Booklet Dept. 5 T 37

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SECTION III

SATURDAY NIGHT

BUSINESS • FINANCE • GOLD & DROSS • INSURANCE • THE MARKET

Safety for the Investor

TORONTO, CANADA, MAY 1, 1937

P. M. Richards, Financial Editor

ORGANIZED LABOR'S RESPONSIBILITY TO SOCIETY

It Can't Win by Striving Only for Larger Share of the Existing Pie—Rather, It Must Work to Make Bigger and Better Pies for Everyone, by Increasing National Income

TO HAVE MORE, PRODUCE MORE!

BY DOROTHY THOMPSON

NOT all the opposition to trade union practices comes from economic royalists jealously defending the larger portion of the pie. It is a fact that some industrialists with the most enlightened attitude toward labor are apprehensive of trade unionism on sound economic grounds. They have not opposed the unionization of their plants because they are anxious to screw down wages, or stretch out hours, or foist upon the workers unhealthy conditions. Among them are industrialists who have consistently paid wages above the union level, offered hours shorter than those established by the unions, and added bonuses, pensions, recreational facilities, and many other things as well.

What they hate in the unions is the ca-canny policy which sabotages production by establishing the maximum efficiency per worker at the level of the most inefficient; by laying down rules which add terrifically to the waste of materials and power; by hampering the training of badly needed skills.

In all capitalist countries the unions engage in practices which would never be tolerated for an instant in a socialist state. For the socialist society is right on a fundamental thing: socialism demands of the workers more and better production at more and more reasonable prices. It forbids the sabotaging of the productive apparatus. It is basically hostile to the idea of a scarcity economy. It insists that the worker shall have the full share of the total production. But it also insists that he shall produce, and that once decent and humane standards are established he shall devote himself with zeal to raising the total standard of living by improving the quality and efficiency of production, and eliminating waste.

IF, INSIDE a capitalist or semi-capitalist society, the community undertakes to guarantee to the worker certain minimum standards and certain economic rights, then society will inexorably demand that those rights should not be abused at the cost of the community. If they are abused, society will rebel, and not always in the most pleasant form. In many countries I have seen strong trade unions enter into compacts with capitalistic producers, whereby the farmers, small business, the independent professions—all the unorganized part of the community which is invariably the larger part—has been soullessly gypped.

Organized labor has the duty and responsibility of protecting itself. But it also has the responsibility of seeing that it contributes, manifestly, to the stability, well-being, and steadily increasing wealth of the society of which it is only a part. Anything short of raising the level of the total well-being is not enough. Not only must labor get a larger slice of the existing pie; we need bigger and better pies altogether. We need to increase the total national income, as represented by real goods and services. It has never, at any time, under any system of distribution, been sufficient to assure a decent life to the whole people. And that means, among other things, better and more skillful work, the elimination of waste, the abandonment of sabotage, respect for the whole people, and wholehearted collaboration with every force and every mechanism looking toward that objective.

WHAT the effect of the constitutionality of the Wagner Labor Relations Act will be, in either the long or the short run, is not immediately apparent. Possibly, and even in the short run, it may achieve its avowed purpose of removing a chief cause of labor disputes. But we guess that it will have the opposite effect for the moment. It will stimulate the drive of the C.I.O. for vertical organizations in the mass production industries; it will also stimulate the A.F. of L. to increase their efforts to hold what they have by winning new victories for their own members; and despite the act, that drive will be accomplished by strikes, called chiefly for the purpose of making the workers themselves organization-conscious. This, however, is just a guess. In most of the plants where strikes have been called the basic principles of the act—the right of labor to independent organization—was not challenged, anyhow. The fights have been over other issues on which the act

(Continued on Page 24)

A SOCIALISTIC BANKING SYSTEM

Co-operative Socialism as Practised by Canada's Branch Banking System Was Basis of Strength in Depression

BY J. H. SIMPSON

I SUPPOSE it has not occurred to many people that the Canadian banking system has in it some of the elements of Socialism. To most Canadians the system remains the ne plus ultra of Capitalism. The banker has traditionally been pictured with one hard fist grabbing a bundle of currency and the other encircling the neck of a poor struggling borrower. Socialism? What nonsense, say you.

Of course today these terms, Capitalism and Socialism, are so bandied about that they have lost their meaning. So, too, has Fascism (I understand, from a recent talk with an American attache at Rome, that there are many elements of Socialism in Italian Fascism, and that the workers have benefited more than the capitalists.)

Socialism, in particular, has become something impossible to define, with those who profess to believe in it, in the United States, fighting feebly and in diminished numbers against the twin thrusts of Communism and that brand of Fascism that is called "Americanism." But by Socialism, in the sense in which it seems to me to have a place in Canadian banking, I mean a levelling out of the peaks and valleys of pure Capitalism, a curbing of *laisser faire*, a practising of d'Artagnan's "All for one and one for all."

Exactly, say you,—the banking trust, the combine! But this is an out-of-date remark. There is no combine (the ten Canadian banks are highly competitive) and even if there were, trusts and combinations in restraint of trade (meaning competition) are quite the thing today. Even in Canada, it is a far cry from the early days of the century, when the West resented the fact that the banks' lending headquarters were in Montreal and Toronto. When the people of the West resented it even to the point of founding a few banks of their own—banks which, fortunately, passed quietly from the picture, mostly by the amalgamation route, before the chill wind of the winter of 1929 came to strike them.

AND yet even today the feeling persists that there is a money trust. That the banks "have all the money." And so they have—but it means nothing. One might as well inveigh against the railroads because they have all the rails. The railroads *have* all the rails, and the banks *have* all the money, but neither holds these things in fee simple. The rails are the property of bondholders and the money is the property of depositors. The rails and the money are merely *used* by the railroads and by the banks, and if they cannot be used profitably they are a liability, not an asset. And that has been the trouble since 1929.

Granted, say you, but what has all this got to do with Socialism?

Well . . . this: It is not a very original statement—that since the Depression started not a single Canadian bank has failed, but it bears repeating that during the four years ending 1933, 5,927 banks in the United States failed. The comparison is invidious without the qualifying statement that at the beginning of the period there were only ten banks in Canada while there were 25,330 in the United States. Had even one large Canadian bank failed, or two or three of the smaller ones, our position would have been on all fours with that of the United States. But the fact is—they didn't. And the reason lies in the d'Artagnan "All for one and one for all."

The strong branches supported the weak. Had those Western banks referred to above been in existence they would not have had enough strong branches and they would have gone the way of the Minnesotan, Dakotan and Montanan institutions. The American banking system, in 1929, practised simon-pure *laisser faire* Capitalism; the Canadian banks had the saving grace of co-operative Socialism.

INCIDENTALLY, in the United States today, the strong banks are assisting the weak, through the medium of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, and as a result of the re-birth of confidence among depositors in that country not a single American national bank closed its doors, involuntarily, during 1936. The F.D.I.C. has not yet stood the test of time—none of Mr. Roosevelt's agencies have stood that test—but the fact remains that the quick-forgetting Americans have almost forgotten the failures and this, more than anything else, perhaps, has been the cause of the recovery in that country.

A few weeks ago that heavily publicized American woman, Miss Dorothy Thompson, stated at Washington that "the outstanding fact of our times is the decline and fall of constitutional democracy." This is one of those sweeping statements which it is so easy to make and so difficult to refute. Maybe it is the outstanding fact—but it is also an outstanding fact that the right of individual initiative is declining and falling . . . and the right of employers to hire and fire at their will, and pay what they, and they alone, think they should pay their help . . . and the right of the capitalist to do what he likes with his capital, regardless of who else falls by the wayside.

To me the outstanding fact of our times—economic fact, that is—seems to be the decline and fall of simon-pure Capitalism. And this being so it is

(Continued on Page 24)

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

BY HARUSPEX

INTERMEDIATE OR SHORT TERM TREND of stock prices was confirmed as downward in early April when the market, as reflected by both the Dow-Jones railroad and industrial averages, broke below the support points established on the March 22 setback. The averages are now in process of determining whether the decline from March 10 to April 7 constituted a sufficient recession, or whether lower prices are in order before an upward reversal is witnessed. This test should be concluded over the week-end.

PRIMARY OR LONG TERM TREND of stock prices and business has been upward since the summer of 1932. There have been no recent developments indicating reversal of this movement.

THE PRICE MOVEMENT. Stock prices, at the current writing, are undergoing the secondary decline discussed in our Forecast last week as a probable sequence to the rally that was then under way. Ability of the market, as reflected by both the Dow-Jones railroad and industrial averages, to now hold the early April support points after several days of testing would suggest that a base was being established for a Spring advance. On the other hand, decisive breaking of April 7 lows, as would be indicated by closes in both the rail and the industrial averages at or under 57.25 and 177.06, respectively, would call for further decline.

In the last mentioned event, that is, decisive breaking of April 7 support points by both averages, the market should encounter support at 55.53 on the rail average, 175/169 on the industrials. These figures, in each instance, would represent normal corrections of (Continued on Page 22)

INVESTORS looking for recovery in the stock market will do well to remember that the scare regarding the price of gold was only the factor that touched off the recent market decline; that behind that decline was apprehension regarding various factors affecting the continuance of business recovery, including the labor disturbances and the attitude of authorities in the U.S. towards the C.I.O. and the "sit-down," the continued high expenditures for relief, the high taxation that is eating into business profits, the extent to which business improvement has been built on armament spending, the prospect that government regulation of business operations will tend to increase and make profitable operation more difficult, the inflation outlook and uncertainty as to what the government may do toward controlling it.

? ? ?

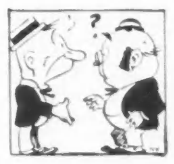
THOUGH the market decline has made stocks look more attractive for buying, all these disturbing factors still exist, and until the outlook has become clearer and confidence has somehow or other been re-established, investors will probably do well to watch their step. The gold scare faded with the intimation (unofficial) that the Administration was not considering any immediate action toward reducing the price of gold or limiting gold imports, but it should be remembered that the problem has not been disposed of. The U.S. cannot continue indefinitely to take, at least on anything like the present scale, the rest of the world's surplus gold and pay for it with U.S. property and goods.

? ? ?

WHAT caused the sudden loss of confidence in the future that has been reflected so generally in the U.S. press, also in the stock market? With one exception, the disturbing factors referred to above were not new. Business was advancing strongly in spite of them. That exception was the C.I.O. and the "sit-down." The sit-down, of course, was not strictly new either; it was invented a year ago in France, but it is only recently that its importance as a labor weapon has come to be appreciated on this side of the ocean. Even so, it was not the sit-down itself but the remarkable failure of the authorities to enforce the law against it that shocked the public, more particularly the failure of the Roosevelt Administration to take a strong stand against it. The enforcement of the law was and is the duty of the State governments, but had Mr. Roosevelt made a strong statement condemning the use of unlawful methods by the C.I.O. or anyone else, as Mr. Lapointe did on behalf of the Dominion government, the public sense of security would not have suffered the let-down that it did.

? ? ?

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT seems to have suffered a fairly considerable loss of prestige as a result of his negative attitude toward the C.I.O. and the sit-down. Apparently there has been a definite lessening of public confidence in his ability to construct a more secure national economy. There is a feeling that the government is afraid of the C.I.O., also that it is linked up with the C.I.O. politically in a way that may be anything but conducive to the best interests of the nation as a while. It is remembered that Lewis and the C.I.O. contributed largely to the Roosevelt election campaign fund. If this public feeling is allowed to persist, the continuance of general business recovery, or at least the Administration's ability to carry through its legislative program, may be endangered. So we may logically expect to see a tightening up of the Administration's attitude toward the C.I.O.



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IT IS reported that Great Britain and the United States are now negotiating a trade treaty to include the Dominions, particularly Canada, with the aim not only that of benefitting the countries directly participating but, more especially, of doing something towards freeing the channels of international trade and thereby lessening the economic pressure toward war. The move is reported to have been initiated by President Roosevelt and to have been discussed by him with Premier King on the latter's recent Washington visit. It is said to be due for discussion at the coming Imperial Economic Conference, and we may then know more about it. The thought comes, though, that if European war fears are to be lessened, by this or by any other means, what happens to armament expenditures and the stimulus to industry therefrom?

? ? ?

AS REGARDS the present outlook for business, Standard Statistics reports that "present indications point to a well-sustained level of industrial activity over the next month or two, followed by a recession this summer of possibly moderately greater than seasonal proportions. A renewed upturn is likely to get under way by September, barring some unpredictable adverse development, with a steady increase in both production and distribution of goods indicated for the final quarter of the year." The outlook for Canadian business, which has been holding up very well, will depend in considerable degree on the crop prospects. A good wheat crop, with good prices prevailing, would mean a lot to this country's economy.

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FINANCIAL TRAGEDY AVERTED BY POLICY

A Flagstone, B.C. woman recently faced what she feared was a financial tragedy. Her husband was killed in an automobile accident and she was apparently left without funds with which to maintain her children. Her husband had insured with The Mutual Life of Canada in 1923 under Policy No. 172,035, but premiums for the past nine years had not been paid.

Investigation by the Mutual Life agent revealed that the policy contained a valuable automatic "nonforfeiture" provision, the effect of which was to continue the insurance in force. There was also provision for double protection in case of the assured's accidental death, so that twice the amount of the policy was payable to the widow, who received a net amount of $3,468., acknowledged as a veritable "Godsend."

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GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast appearing on the first page of this section.

GOLD STOCKS AND PERRON GOLD

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I have 1,000 shares of Perron Gold Mines purchased considerably higher than the present price, and I am contemplating buying more of this to try to offset some of my loss. Do you think this would be advisable and just what is your opinion of this mine? Could you tell me how many shares of this stock have been issued?

—W. E. P., Toronto, Ont.

Although the sharp declines in both golds and industrials may reasonably be supposed to have created buying opportunities, I do not care to recommend the purchase of gold mining stocks while the outlook in regard to the future price of gold is so uncertain. Granted, there are many excellent arguments as to why the U. S. should not reduce the price of gold; nevertheless it seems to me that the U.S. cannot continue permanently to exchange claims to U.S. goods and titles to U.S. properties for a metal with which it is already abundantly supplied and which it can only put back into the ground. If gold continues to be tendered the U.S. in the volume it has in the past year, the U.S. will surely sooner or later have to do something about it, and whatever it does is scarcely likely to benefit our gold mining industry.

In any case, why buy more shares of the same stock, unless you have some special reason for doing so? It is not a good thing to have too many eggs in one basket, unless you are very sure of the basket. There are other golds with possibilities, besides Perron.

As to Perron itself. First, it is capitalized at 2,000,000 shares, all of which are issued. In March the production was valued at over $85,000, from an average daily tonnage of 326 tons. Net profits for the ten months ending December 31, 1936, the portion of the year in which the mill operated, amounted to slightly over $55,000. At that time the company had current assets of $83,793 as against current liabilities of $311,936. In addition investments at cost amounted to $175,000. Diamond drilling in 1936 revealed new ore bodies on the 175 and 325-foot levels and gave indications that the ground between the 325 and 625-foot levels would be at least as productive as levels above. Stoping on the various veins of the mine has proved the width to be much wider and the grade somewhat lower than originally anticipated. About 300,000 tons of ore are indicated above the 325-foot level.

CHARLES GURD COMMON

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I am holding some of the common stock of the Charles Gurd Company and it runs in my mind that you have spoken fairly well of this stock in the past. Now I see they have issued a report which looks pretty good to me, but I have no basis of comparison. Would you mind telling me if you think the outlook for this company is reasonably good and it would be still worth while to hold the stock?

—P. M. C., London, Ont.

Charles Gurd and Company has been making very encouraging progress in the past two years and I think the common stock is well worth holding. You will recall that an interim dividend of 20 cents per share (the first payment since 1933) was made in December last; so far there has been no official announcement of current dividend possibilities but having regard to the satisfactory earnings trend, the establishing of a definite rate may not be far off.

Since the recently issued report covered the 15 months ended March 31, direct comparison with previous years is not possible, but net of $48,954 compared with $29,278 in the preceding 12 months. Per share on the common was 44 cents as against 18 cents in the year ended December 31, 1935; a deficit of .005 cents in 1934; a deficit of 5 cents in 1933; earnings of 13 cents in 1932; of $1.97 in 1931 and of $2.95 in 1930. In the last period under review the company, after payment of preferred dividends and the 20 cents on the common, added $14,379 to surplus, bringing that figure to $234,646. The balance sheet shows net working capital at $351,922 as against $330,604 at the close of the fiscal period, the chief changes being increases in cash and inventory.

While the company, which operates in the highly competitive field of carbonated beverages, encounters larger units in this field, the advances made in marketing have been most encouraging. Its business was originally chiefly in the Province of Quebec but it expanded into the Maritimes and more recently into Ontario, where excellent progress is being made. The company appears to enjoy capable management and to follow conservative yet progressive methods. With the general upward trend of business continuing, it is my opinion that very satisfactory earnings on the junior security can be secured.

C.P.R. & B.A. OIL

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I have some funds available for current investment and I would appreciate very much getting your opinion on two which have been suggested to me. These are C.P.R. common and British American Oil. I would be grateful for any specific information but more particularly for some of your views on selecting current investments in view of the general outlook. I will be happy to receive your comments.

—C. R. T., Vancouver, B.C.

As a long term speculation on further economic recovery in this country, C.P.R. common undoubtedly holds possibilities for market appreciation. But I am inclined to think that money can be better placed elsewhere. As you know, the company substantially improved its position in 1936, and further improvement in net earnings can fairly confidently be counted on for 1937, despite the continuance of rising costs. A larger grain crop this year would permit substantial improvement in the railways earnings, in view of the higher commodity prices prevailing. The company's financial position is strong. But an adverse consideration is that the railway situation in Canada is still fundamentally unsound, and railway earning power will not be what it should be until this situation is somehow corrected, and another consideration is that the need for rehabilitation and replacements of rolling stock and road-beds may consume a considerable part of the increased earnings for some time to come.

British American Oil is paying dividends of $1 per share per year and earned in 1936 $1.41 per share, against $1.10 in 1935. Thus there was a good margin of coverage of the current dividend rate last year. For the first time the company's statement included profits from the U.S. subsidiary of slightly more than 46 cents a share, which more than offset the decline from $1.10 in 1935 to 95 cents per share in 1936, in earnings on Canadian operations. The company's sales increased in 1936, but the poorer earnings showing in Canada was due to higher taxation. Mr. Ellsworth, the president, pointed out that the company paid last year 98 cents a share in taxes, practically equal to the amount paid per share in dividends. Looking to the future, it is clear that this company is in a better position than some others in this line, by reason of its possession of large crude supplies of its own, which is liable to be an important consideration in view of advancing prices for crude. The general outlook is for further increase in business activity over the next year or two, but it is impossible to predict to what extent this will be realized, especially in regard to higher earnings for B.A. Oil, in view of the many uncertainties in the business picture, such as the present wave of Labor disturbances.

The fact is, it is particularly difficult at this time to point to outstandingly attractive investments, for the reason that market prices are still decidedly high in relation to established earning power for all high grade stocks, besides which there are so many uncertainties in the business prospect.

SLAVE LAKE GOLD MINES

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Will you be good enough to give me a report on Slave Lake Gold Mines?

—F. J., Toronto, Ont.

Slave Lake Gold Mines, Limited, holds a group of eighteen claims on Outpost Island, Great Slave Lake, North West Territories, which were acquired from the Athabaska Syndicate. The company is capitalized at 3,000,000 shares, $1 par, of which 1,000,000 shares were issued for the claims and 200,000 were sold for cash, making a total of 1,200,000 outstanding. While no stock is held under option, the remaining 1,800,000 shares are reserved under an agreement between the N. A. Timmins Corporation and the company. The N. A. Timmins Corporation is providing funds for operations to production. The Timmins Corporation will receive this block of treasury shares if the production stage is reached but in the event of it withdrawing from the agreement before production is reached this stock will remain in the treasury.

A complete mining plant has been installed on the property and a shaft has been put down to a depth of 230 feet. Some spectacular gold showings were uncovered in pits and the shaft was sunk on the location of a pit where, near surface, the vein assayed over 10 ozs. Drifting on the level established at 50 feet, showed visible gold in practically every round. At the 250-foot level the vein has an average width of 31 inches but assays are not yet available.

SHAWINIGAN

For some years past I have been devoting my funds available for investment to the building up of as representative as possible a list of good common stocks. At the present time I have Shawinigan under consideration. I am not looking so much to what this would give me just at present but am considering its prospects for the long term. I would appreciate very much any recent information which you may have available, together with your comment.

—D. P. G., Saint John, N.B.

You are quite right that the immediate return on Shawinigan—just under 3 per cent at current levels of 27 with the 80 cent dividend—is not of itself particularly attractive. Looking to the future, however, I think that the stock possesses attractive possibilities for appreciation and for increased distribution. About the only cloud on the horizon, assuming the continuance for some years of improving business generally, is a political one.

I have previously expressed the opinion, to which I still adhere, that the present Government of Quebec is unlikely to take any action which will adversely and permanently affect the great utilities of that Province. For purely political purposes, however, there may be some concessions to an extremely vociferous minority which campaigns against "the big interests"; these will probably be more apparent than real, but investors, unfortunately, must consider the effect upon the securities of the companies concerned in the intermediate term. A pre-election period would, in all likelihood, see the greatest "concessions" promised; despite this I think that private ownership in Quebec can be considered quite safe for many years to come.

As to Shawinigan itself, the company is in a very strong financial position, its commercial and financial connections are excellent, and its power output has been showing, and is continuing to show, extremely encouraging increases. Newsprint activity has been responsible in large part, but general industrial use is providing a very sound balance-wheel. For example, in the first quarter of the current fiscal year net income amounted to $866,600 as against $531,034 in the corresponding quarter of 1936. Per share amounted to 39.8 cents, or nearly twice the quarter's dividend requirements, and as against a

Investment Service for Subscribers

(1) Paid-in-advance mail subscribers only are entitled to the investment service described below on the following basis:

(a) The subscriber's yellow address label should be detached from the front page and accompany the letter of inquiry.

(b) A stamped and addressed envelope should be enclosed.

(c) No inquiries are to be answered by telephone or telegraph.

(2) Subscribers will be entitled to information or advice on one company or one security every month. For information or advice on each additional company or security please remit in advance 50c for each such additional inquiry.

(3) Alternatively subscribers may obtain a list of bonds and stocks suitable for investment subject to the stipulation that the subscriber will make his own selection. Subscribers may also obtain a list of reliable firms furnishing investment information, counsel or advice. SATURDAY NIGHT will accept no responsibility either for the disposition of the subscriber's funds in securities it recommends or securities bought on the advice of any outside investment counsel.

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Dividend Notices

BANK OF MONTREAL
Established 1817
DIVIDEND NO. 291

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of TWO DOLLARS per share upon the paid up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the current quarter, payable on and after TUESDAY, the FIRST day of JUNE next, to Shareholders of record at close of business on 30th April, 1937.

By Order of the Board
JACKSON DODDS, General Manager — G. W. SPINNEY, General Manager
Montreal, 20th April, 1937.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE
DIVIDEND NO. 201

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of two per cent in Canadian funds on the paid-up capital stock of this Bank has been declared for the quarter ending 31st May, 1937, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after Tuesday, 1st June next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 30th April, 1937. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board
A. E. ARSCOTT,
General Manager.
Toronto, 23rd April, 1937.

BRITISH AMERICAN OIL COMPANY LIMITED

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of Twenty-five Cents (25c) per share has been declared on the Issued No Par Value capital stock of the Company for the second quarter ending June 30th, 1937. The above dividend is payable in Canadian funds, July 2nd, 1937 to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 10th day of June, 1937.

Share Warrant Holders will present coupon Serial No. 29 to any branch in Canada of The Royal Bank of Canada, who will negotiate them at par, on or after July 2nd, 1937.

By order of the Board
H. H. BRONSDON,
Secretary.
Dated at Toronto, April 19th, 1937.

McIntyre Porcupine Mines
LIMITED
(No Personal Liability)
DIVIDEND NO. 74

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of ten per cent. (10%) on the Company's Capital Stock will be paid in New York funds on June 1, 1937, to shareholders of record at the close of business on May 1, 1937.

By order of the Board,
RALMER NEILLY,
Treasurer.
Dated at Toronto, April 20, 1937.

THE farm implement industry of Canada has now been moving on the recovery cycle for more than two years. Production in the Canadian industry in the calendar year 1934 was 65 per cent. above 1933. Employment returns indicate a subsequent increase in average activity of 36 per cent. in 1935 over 1934. For the fiscal year ended in March, 1936, imports rose 66 per cent. and exports 77 per cent. Further, at the opening of May of the present year, employment at the Canadian factories was 10 per cent. higher than at the first of May, 1935, and 20 per cent. higher than the average for 1935.

GOLD & DROSS

corresponding 1936 figure of 24.4 cents. Last year Shawinigan reported net per share of $1.04 but this was before a special depreciation reserve of $500,000 in addition to the regular deduction; without this the figure would have been $1.26. In 1935 per share was $1.17; in 1934, $1.04; in 1933, $0.85; in 1932, $1.16; in 1931, $1.91, and in 1930, $2.65. Dividend payment of $2.50 in 1930 was reduced to $2.25 in the subsequent year; to 75 cents in 1932; to 50 cents in 1933 and 1934. In the last quarter of 1935 the rate was increased to 60 cents and to 80 cents in the last quarter of 1936. The figures serve to give an idea of the company's earnings potentialities under normal conditions.

The last balance sheet shows total current assets of $7,343,359, including cash of $1,688,828 and call loans of $2,910,058, against total current liabilities of $1,879,287. Net working capital was $5,464,072 as against $3,529,859 at the close of the previous year. In 1936 the company secured some very satisfactory additions to contracts and extended its distribution facilities. Because of the nature of the communities and industries served, the future will depend directly upon the maintaining of a satisfactory level of industrial activity.

ANGLO-HURONIAN LTD.

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I find in a recent copy of your paper that you are advising clients to buy into investment trusts instead of into any one individual stock. Would it be possible to classify Anglo-Huronian Limited as an investment trust company? In view of the fact that Lehman Corporation has purchased considerable stock in this company, it occurs to me that Anglo-Huronian may possibly be trading in American as well as Canadian securities.

—V. N. P., Barrie, Ont.

Anglo-Huronian Limited, which is devoting its attention to the financing and developing of mining prospects, can hardly be classed as an investment trust company, but would appear to hold attraction as a speculative-investment for those who desire to have their mining interests under the guidance of men of long experience in the industry. As far as I am aware the company has not so far been interested in any ventures outside of Canada.

Its properties consist of the old Vipond property and other ground in Porcupine, claims in South Lorrain district, etc. It holds a substantial interest in Castle-Trethewey Mines, Read-Authier Mines, Prospectors Airways, and is either directly or indirectly interested in Omega, McWatters, Lamaque Gold Mines, Sigma and Lake Rose Mines. At the annual meeting last year it was reported that the company held a large block of International Nickel shares and that with Ventures Limited, it had advanced funds to Elora Gold Mines. The company also participated in a Red Lake property, and with Nipissing Mines owns Engineers' Exploration Company, controlled by the former, as well as having interests in other mining ventures.

POTPOURRI

W. E. B., Alliston, Ont. Income of MONTREAL DEBENTURE CORPORATION is holding about the same level as last year, and it is expected that the company will just about break even in the current year. Under these conditions there is no prospect for an early return on the new preferred stock, which is being issued in exchange for income bonds under the terms of the reorganization approved earlier this year. This gave one share of new $5 par preferred stock for each $100 principal amount of bonds. The new capitalization will consist of 17,990 shares of preferred and 10,000 shares of common, authorized and issued. A saving of taxes will be effected on new basis. The main asset of the company consists of mortgages on property located principally in Montreal South. A fairly substantial portion is made up of second mortgages, on which income at the present time is negligible.

A. E., Calgary, Alta. GEORGIA RIVER GOLD MINES disposed of its assets to HELENA GOLD MINES and the basis of exchange was reported to have been one new for four old shares. The old company was in process of liquidation late last year. I understand the property is leased to GOLD LEASERS LTD., for three years with Helena Gold to receive 20 per cent of smelter return. The head office of the latter company is 902 Credit Foncier Building, Vancouver, B. C.

P. S. G., Pine Falls, Man. WESTERN SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION of Winnipeg is in a sound financial position, its directors are responsible business men and the company is able to carry out any agreement into which it enters. You have no doubt been approached in connection with the purchase of one of their savings certificates. If this type of investment is suitable to your general position, you need have no fear as to the company's ability to maintain its contract.

S. R., Walter's Falls, Ont. OTTER LAKE GOLD MINES LIMITED was formed early this year to take over the holdings of Otter Lake Gold Syndicate in Guisborough County, Nova Scotia. At that time officials expressed themselves as pleased with results to date. Two shafts have been sunk, one to a depth of 100 feet and the other to a depth of about 60 feet and it was the intention to carry both these to a depth of 700 feet, and establish levels at 125 foot intervals, as soon as funds were available. A small stamp mill was erected at the property late last year and it was expected this would take care of part of the development charges. Further development will be necessary before one can definitely secure an idea as to its possibilities.

E. C., North Bay, Ont. I presume the shares you hold of STANDARD GOLD MINES are those of the company which had a property in the Porcupine district, which at last report had been sold for taxes. There is a Standard Gold Mines with holdings in Quebec but this company was only incorporated last year.

W. P. J., Fort William, Ont. A substantial increase in sales of W. D. BEATH & SON LIMITED in the current year over 1936 is officially regarded as probable, based on operations for the first three months. Advances in costs of either labor or materials or both, however, it is anticipated, would undoubtedly curtail sales. The company is in good condition to take advantage of any increased business as it has maintained a relatively strong financial position throughout a period of unprofitable volume. Net working capital of $290,584 at the end of 1936 included $140,000 of cash and Dominion government bonds. Net profit increased from $3,028 to $8,267 in 1936, and provision for partial depreciation of $11,647 was made, the first in three years. Arrears of dividends on the Class "A" shares, which are entitled to $1.60 annually, amounted to $10.20 a share as at December 31, 1936.

R. D., Grand Prairie, Alta. I am unable to advise you as to whether you should add to your holdings of GRANADA GOLD MINES or not. Early this year operations were resumed and arrangements made to continue sinking the No 3. shaft located in the northern section of the property. Additional equipment was installed and it is planned to carry out a program of lateral exploration at the objective of 550 feet, which it is expected will be reached by the end of the month. Several veins are reported to have been exposed in shaft sinking and it now remains for development to determine their importance. It is stated that indications point to a wide zone carrying moderate gold values.

M. R. S., Kingston, Ont. Net income for the HOWARD SMITH PAPER CO. for the period ending December 31, 1936, was $458,424, as compared with $356,065 for 1935. These figures are for the parent company alone. Earnings for the 1936 fiscal year were 31c per common share and $7.34 per preferred share; in 1935, 39c and $7.91. Earnings per share in 1936 were based on 62,491 preferred shares and 274,648 common shares issued; earnings per share in 1935 were based on 45,000 preferred shares and 220,000 common shares issued. In 1936 the company earned fixed charges 2.83 times, and in 1935, 1.98 times. Current assets of $1,696,047 included $95,899 cash; current liabilities amounted to $417,769.

I. A., Westboro, Ont. GRAHAM BOUSQUET GOLD MINES disposed of its property last year to BOUSCADILLAC GOLD MINES for 1,100,000 shares in that company. I understand that Graham Bousquet has assets valued at about $45,000 and at the recent shareholder's meeting it was stated there was no intention of winding up the company. The Bouscadillac shares are pooled until July 2, 1937. Andrew Walz, M.E. consulting engineer for the latter company states that it has a length of 7,600 feet of favorable geological formation which makes for ore deposition on neighboring properties.

A. C., Montreal, Que. The PLYWOOD CORPORATION manufactures plywood and plywood boxes, furniture veneer, lumber, butter tubs, chair seats, plywood radio cabinets and refrigerator boxes. The output is used chiefly in the chemical, drug, and food products, as well as the radio and refrigerating industries. The company is capitalized at 177,240 shares of no par value, of which 131,000 shares are outstanding. Funded debt is $1,434,000 in 5½ per cent. convertible gold debentures. The balance sheet for the year ended June 30, 1936, showed current assets of $1,273,889, of which $463,590 was in cash or marketable securities, as against total current liabilities of $129,632. Net income was $136,874 for the year ending June 30, 1936, as compared with $24,916 for the previous year; earnings per share in 1936 were $1.04; in 1935, $0.19. In view of the brighter outlook generally, Plywood Corporation is, in my opinion, a good speculation for a hold.

S. A., Windsor, Ont. ALTURA GOLD MINES has after considerable delay completed the movement of machinery and equipment to the property in the Red Lake area for a proposed development campaign. A shaft is being put down to 250 feet and two levels are to be established. A geological survey of the property will be made shortly and this will be followed by further surface prospecting. A zone 200 feet in length was shown in drilling and test pitting in one section to the west of the shaft and this was said to have given average values of $25 across six feet.

M. P. C., Toronto, Ont. It is my opinion that common stock for the BORDEN COMPANY, currently quoted at 25 and paying an annual dividend of $1.60 can be regarded as an attractive buy. In view of the current market unsettlement, however, and because of general developments in the industrial situation in the United States it is possible that appreciation for this stock may be delayed. The picture with regard to the company itself, however, is encouraging. Last year net income was $7,921,490 as against $4,842,349 in 1935. Net per share on the capital stock was $1.80 as against $1.10. The increase in the company's surplus for the year was $886,763, bringing a profit and loss surplus of $21,116,450. The balance sheet position is very strong, total current assets of $56,430,000 including cash of $17,586,000 and marketable securities of $5,926,000, against total current liabilities of $14,247,000. Equity per share on the capital stock was $24.82. This company which operates both in the United States and Canada is one of the leading distributors and processors of dairy products.

E. C., Montreal, Que. I cannot, with any degree of certainty, predict that this stock will rise to the price level at which you bought. But WOODS MANUFACTURING COMPANY showed a profit for the year ended December 31, 1936, of $207,082, as compared with $108,089 in the preceding year. The company showed an earned surplus for the 1936 fiscal year of $72,647 as compared with a deficit of $2,882 for 1935. Current assets amounting to $1,458,306 included $32,609 in cash and marketable securities, as against total current liabilities of $380,125. Earnings per share in 1936 (preferred) were $4.75; in 1935 there was a deficit of 19c per preferred share. Earnings per share (common) in 1936 showed a deficit of $2.01; in 1935 the company showed a deficit of $6.42 per share. With the brighter business outlook generally, and with the company now showing a good profit, this stock might well be held, I think.

B. J., Toronto, Ont. LEITCH GOLD MINES would appear to have given a very satisfactory account of itself since milling commenced and a good profit is being made. Production in March was in excess of $36,000 which gave an operating profit of about $14,000. It is expected that in a couple of months operating profits will be at the rate of approximately $20,000 monthly. On the fifth level the No. 2 vein is opening up very well and now shows a length of over 180 feet. Drifting is under way on the second level toward a new ore shoot indicated in drilling and surface work last year. The company has some 17,000 tons of ore indicated and about 1,200 feet of unexplored ground to the west boundary.

S. J. K., Hamilton, Ont. The annual report, just published, of C. W. LINDSAY CO., LTD., gives you reason for encouragement. It shows the first net profit available for dividends since 1931. There was a balance of $6,019 after all charges in the year ended February 28 last, compared with losses of $28,359 in the year ended in 1936, $110,172 in 1935, $151,843 in 1934, and $172,619 in 1933. If business for the balance of the current fiscal year continues the improvement so far reported, the relatively small number of outstanding preferred shares will receive substantial benefit. The moderate net of $6,019 reported for the last fiscal year was equal to $1.25 on the 4,812 shares of preferred stock, which carries arrears of $26 a share. Despite retirement of $100,000 of bonds and 171 preferred shares, net working capital was down only $28,206 to $777,272. Cash, call loans, and investments amounted to $132,269.

P. R. J., Winnipeg, Man. I regret that I have no recent information on PINE LAKE GOLD MINES, which has large holdings in the Echimamish River area, northeast of Norway House, Manitoba. High grade showings were disclosed on the property and I understand it is the intention to energetically push the further exploration of their holdings this spring.

A. M. R., Quebec, Quebec. SIMMONS COMPANY showed a definite improvement in the year ended December 31, 1936, and the President, at the annual shareholders meeting, held April 1, 1937, declared that returns for the first two months of 1937 were ahead of the results shown in the corresponding period of 1936. For the year ended December 31, 1936, net income was $4,053,738.00, against $1,252,372.00 in 1935; earnings per share in 1936 were $3.54, and in 1935, $1.11. The company earned fixed charges $8.32 times in 1936, and 2.87 times in 1935. Current assets of $15,424,023.00 include $2,588,842.00 in cash as against current liabilities of $4,365,580.00. Textiles form a large part of the company's business, and the outlook for textiles over the next few years is bright.

R. S., London, Ont. At the annual meeting of NUMAQUE MINING COMPANY LIMITED, held in Montreal last month, it was announced that Que-On Mines Limited, which had been financing operations, had arranged with Read-Authier Mines Limited, for the latter to take over the management of the company. I understand Read-Authier Mines has suspended drilling while a thorough examination of results to date is made following which future plans will be decided on. Upwards of 23,000 feet of diamond drilling has been completed on the property, which is located in Bourlamaque township, Northwestern Quebec, with inconclusive results and the central portion remains unexplored, hence its possibilities are not yet exhausted.

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Concerning Insurance

FLAW IN DEPOSIT LAW

Deposits of Certain Foreign Insurers Not Available For Protection of Canadian Policyholders Exclusively

BY GEORGE GILBERT

IN THE great majority of cases, the deposits of foreign insurers with the Government at Ottawa are held for the protection of their Canadian policyholders exclusively, and the value of such deposits has been amply demonstrated over a lengthy period. During the last few years, particularly, quite a number of foreign insurers of one kind and another have gone on the rocks. Several of these concerns were doing business in Canada at the time of their failure, but in every case in with their deposits in this country were held for the exclusive benefit of Canadian policyholders there was not a dollar of loss to the Canadian insuring public, as the Government deposit in each case was sufficient to fully take care of Canadian liabilities by way of reinsurance with a solvent licensed company.

Owing to the financial difficulties in which a licensed United States reciprocal has recently become involved, attention is directed to what may rightly be regarded as a serious flaw in our Dominion deposit law. In the 1932 revision of the Dominion insurance legislation, it was provided that the deposit to be made under the Foreign Insurance Companies Act by a purely mutual fire insurance company or a reciprocal exchange should continue "to form a part of the general assets of the company or exchange, available *pari passu* to all its policyholders or subscribers in or out of Canada in the same manner as its other funds."

At the same time any such company or exchange to which this provision applied was required to print in red ink on its policies issued in Canada a notice to the effect that its deposit was maintained on these terms, but it could contract itself out of these provisions by filing with the Minister of Finance a declaration that the assets in Canada were held for the protection of Canadian policyholders exclusively.

AS NOTED in a statement recently issued by the Dominion Superintendent of Insurance, all the mutual companies and a majority of the exchanges then licensed filed such a declaration, except the Manufacturing Lumbermen's Underwriters and a few other exchanges which refused to do so. To make matters worse, in 1934 the law regarding deposits was further amended by repealing the requirement that notice of the restricted nature of the deposit be printed on Canadian policies.

To this latter amendment may be attributed the fact that many policyholders of the Manufacturing Lumbermen's Underwriters in Canada are evidently unaware that the Government deposit at Ottawa is not available for their protection exclusively, as in the case of other classes of insurers.

It is recalled that when the Manufacturing Lumbermen's Underwriters was first licensed in Canada in 1918 it made a deposit under the Dominion Insurance Act on the terms then required of all foreign insurers, that is, for the exclusive protection of Canadian policyholders, and that for nearly ten years it continued to maintain its statutory deposit on these terms and in otherwise comply with the terms of the Insurance Act.

But in 1927, as noted, it declared its inability to maintain a government deposit in Canada on these terms, and it failed to file its annual statement for the year ended December 31, 1927, as required by law. Accordingly, its license, on expiry on March 31, 1928, was not renewed, but, as it failed to take the prescribed steps to obtain the release of its deposit, the deposit remained in the hands of the Receiver General.

HOW the security afforded policyholders in Canada by a Government deposit which is held for their benefit exclusively differs from the security furnished by a Government deposit which is available *pari passu* to all policyholders in or out of Canada in the same manner as the insurer's other funds, is made clear in the case of the Manufacturing Lumbermen's Underwriters of Kansas City, Mo.

At the latest date for which complete Government figures are available, December 31, 1935, its total liabilities in Canada, including the full reserve of 100 per cent. of unearned premiums, amounted to $83,189.32, while the market value of its deposit in Canada was $163,080.00, so that had this deposit been held for the exclusive benefit of Canadian policyholders they would have been abundantly protected and would have nothing to worry about.

But, as pointed out by the Dominion Superintendent of Insurance in his recent statement, the total liabilities of this exchange at the end of 1935, according to its annual statement filed with the Missouri Insurance Department, amounted to $1,496,975.63, so that the liabilities in Canada amounted to less than 6 per cent. of the total liabilities. The Superintendent adds: "If, therefore, this proportion is to be taken as the basis in applying the provisions of Section 14 of the Act as above described, it is obvious that of the said deposit less than 6 per cent., or about $10,000, will be available for the protection of Canadian policyholders. This would indicate that the latter might be better off by relying entirely on the general assets of the exchange. It is possible, however, that the basis to be used should not be the proportion indicated, but what other basis should be adopted is not entirely clear."

IT IS HARDLY to be expected that the insuring public in Canada will be able to know offhand the difference between the security afforded by one class of Government deposit and that afforded by another, as they have generally taken it for granted that as long as a foreign insurer was regularly licensed in this country and had a deposit with the Government at Ottawa they were fully protected whatever might happen.

Holders in this country of the policies of companies and exchanges whose Government deposits are not held for the protection of Canadian policyholders exclusively should have their attention directed to the fact on the face of the policy contracts themselves, as was formerly required by law. It would be better still to abolish this anomalous type of deposit altogether, and make the deposit requirements uniform for all classes of foreign insurers, so as to remove any confusion in the mind of the public as to the extent of the protection furnished by Government deposits.

A list of the foreign insurers operating in Canada under Dominion registry whose deposits at Ottawa are maintained for the protection of policyholders outside of Canada as well as within Canada has been published by the Superintendent of Insurance, as follows:

1. American Exchange Underwriters, New York City.
2. Canners Exchange Subscribers at Warner Inter-Insurance Bureau, Chicago, Ill.
3. Inter-Insurers Exchange, Kansas City, Missouri.
4. Lumbermen's Underwriting Alliance, Kansas City, Missouri.
5. Tornado Inter-Insurance Exchange, Duluth, Minnesota.
6. Underwriters Exchange, Kansas City, Missouri.
7. Warner Reciprocal Insurers, Chicago, Ill.
8. That group of purely mutual fire insurance companies with Head Offices in the United States operating under the name of Associated Factory Mutuals or popularly "New England Mutuals."

All other Dominion registered foreign fire insurance companies, including purely mutual companies, and all other insurance exchanges maintain their deposits solely for the protection of Canadian policyholders.

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BONDING OF MILK DISTRIBUTORS IN ONTARIO

UNDER the Milk Control Act of Ontario, milk distributors in the Province are required to file bonds of surety companies, negotiable securities, or cash, with the Milk Control Board as a protection for milk producers' accounts, except where payments to producers are made in full on a weekly basis, or where the total amounts owing producers are never in excess of $100.

In the annual report of the Ontario Minister of Agriculture for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1936, it is stated that at the end of 1935 99½ per cent of the milk distributors of the Province had complied with the bonding requirements of the Act and had deposited the following securities: Bonds of surety companies, $846,347; negotiable securities, $325,090; cash, $6,612; a total of $1,172,949. All negotiable securities and cash are deposited with the Provincial Treasurer for safe-keeping.

The Milk Control Board reports that it did not find it necessary to use any of the bonds provided during 1935 to actually pay producers' accounts, but that in many cases the fact that a bond was provided undoubtedly gave the Board the necessary authority to force many distributors to pay arrearages to producers.

It is noted that because of the fact that a bond was on file the Board was able during 1935 to assist producers to secure payment of accounts in excess of $8,000, which accounts in all likelihood would not have been paid except for the security provided by the bond. In several of these cases, the distributing firms were in financial difficulties, and under normal conditions would have gone into bankruptcy with the producers as unsecured creditors, receiving practically nothing; but sales of the business in these cases were made on such a basis that accounts owing to producers were protected.

It is stated that the need of the bonding requirement is seen almost daily, and that at a recent meeting with the Board a producer reported that over a period of a few years previous to the passing of the Milk Control Act he had shipped over $1,500 worth of milk to different dairies which had not been paid for.

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GEORGES LAFRANCE, QUEBEC SUPERINTENDENT OF INSURANCE

PREMIER DUPLESSIS, of the Province of Quebec, has announced the appointment of Georges Lafrance as Superintendent of Insurance, a position vacant for some months through the death of B. A. Dugal.

Georges Lafrance, who was born in August 1899 at Sabreyois, a little town on the Richelieu river near St. Johns, Quebec, has a practical knowledge of the insurance business and is a brilliant mathematician. He received his preliminary education in his native village and then attended the Jacques Cartier School for Teachers in Montreal, where he received his diploma with the highest marks ever attained. Later he attended the Higher Commercial Studies Institute of Montreal, receiving his degree in commerce in 1925. His thesis on "The Assimilation of Immigrants in Canada" won first prize and he graduated with high honors. He then won a scholarship from the provincial government and studied actuarial mathematics at Edinburgh University where he obtained his degree in this subject in 1928. Upon his return from Scotland he was appointed lecturer in Actuarial Science at the Higher Commercial Studies Institute and in September of 1929 joined the Actuarial Department of the Sun Life of Canada, where he was appointed Chief Clerk in 1933.

In 1932 Mr. Lafrance married Miss Martha Boyer, daughter of Mr. Justice Boyer.

He has always taken a keen interest in mathematics and during his association with the Sun Life was a prominent lecturer at a number of educational institutions.

He is a member of the Chambre de Commerce of Montreal and is a keen yachtsman.

FLOYD E. HALL, who has been appointed Fire Inspector for Ontario of the Yorkshire Insurance Company Limited and the London and Provincial Marine and General Insurance Company Limited. He brings to his position a valuable experience in rating matters and other agency problems.

• •

U. S. LIFE INSURANCE SALES INCREASE

NEW life insurance production in the United States for March was 19.0 per cent. more than in March of last year. The total for the first quarter of this year was 8.8 per cent. more than the amount for the corresponding period in 1936.

These facts were disclosed by a report forwarded by The Association of Life Insurance Presidents to the United States Department of Commerce. The report summarizes the new paid-for business—exclusive of revivals, increases and dividend additions—of 40 companies having 83 per cent. of the total life insurance outstanding in all United States legal reserve companies.

All classes contributed to the increase, the report shows. For March, the total new business written by the 40 companies was $917,780,000 against $771,311,000 during March, 1936—an increase of 19.0 per cent. New Ordinary insurance amounted to $581,737,000 against $469,087,000—an increase of 24.0 per cent. Industrial insurance was $258,087,000 against $246,011,000—an increase of 4.9 per cent. Group insurance was $77,956,000 against $56,213,000—an increase of 38.7 per cent.

For the first quarter of the year, the total new business of these companies was $2,299,881,000 against $2,114,707,000—an increase of 8.8 per cent. New Ordinary insurance amounted to $1,473,904,000 against $1,335,605,000—an increase of 10.4 per cent. Industrial insurance was $665,723,000 against $651,410,000—an increase of 2.2 per cent. Group insurance was $160,254,000 against $127,692,000—an increase of 25.5 per cent.

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DWELLING RATES REDUCED IN WEST

ANNOUNCEMENT of a reduction of about 17 per cent. in fire insurance rates on dwellings in first and second class cities and towns has been made by the Western Canada Insurance Underwriters Association.

In explaining the reduction in its Agents Insurance Bulletin, the association states: "Agents have reported they have experienced the greatest loss to non-association competitors in this class of risk. The present reduction in rates is following up a series of former reductions, which experience on this class has warranted, and is carrying out the effort of your association to rate risks as closely as possible to normal cost, leaving no opportunity for rate cutting to be profitable to our non-association competitors.

"In a general way there are only two or three instances where the basis rate or isolated rate will be lower, which is largely due to the fact that we have modified the classification by reducing the number of classes from four to three. The isolated dwelling rates in this territory are now as low as anywhere in Canada. The major reduction is in exposure charges."

Important changes in policy forms and rates were announced by the Western Canada Insurance Underwriters Association.

Up to this time fire, windstorm, riot insurance, etc., were each covered under a separate policy form with an individual rate for each, but from now on, dwelling owners will be able to insure for fire, windstorm, hail, riot, smoke damage, explosion, lightning and impact damage by vehicles or aircraft in one policy and at no greater cost than the former premium for a fire policy alone.

The contract will also be available to all three-year and mercantile business where the fire insurance is written subject to 80 per cent. or higher co-insurance clause, and existing fire policies may be endorsed to include the additional protection offered.

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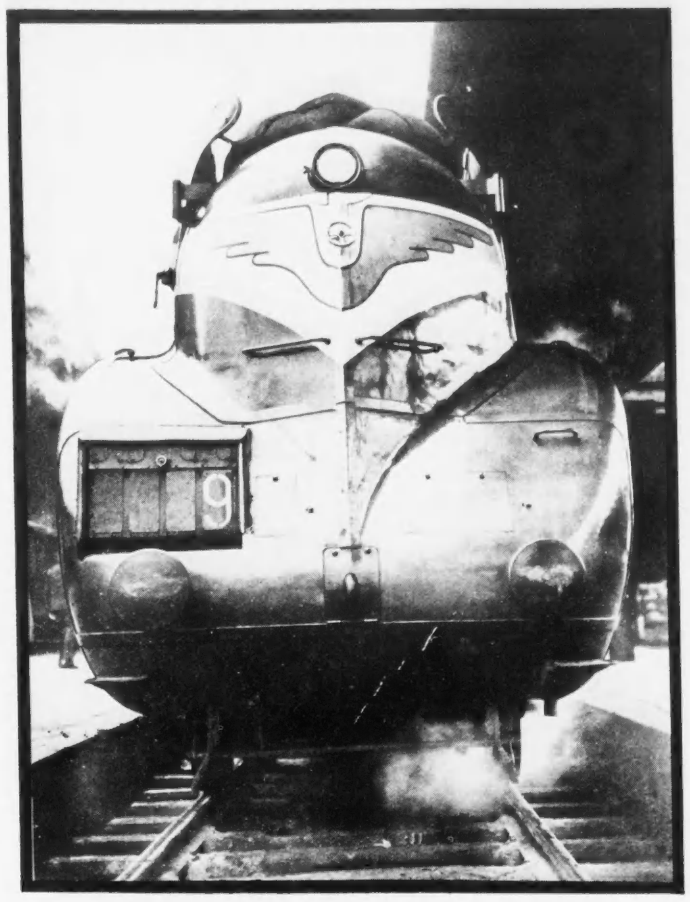

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INSURANCE INQUIRIES

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

I would be very glad if you could tell me something about Lloyd's insurance, particularly public liability insurance.

I believe there are some twelve or more Lloyd's agencies in Toronto and I am anxious to know whether they are reliable and whether claims are settled by these agencies in Toronto or have they to be sent on to Lloyd's, England?

We have always heard that any insurance that Lloyd's undertake is A-1 at Lloyd's, as the saying is.

M. M. O., Toronto, Ont.

Lloyd's non-marine underwriters of London, England, are licensed in several Provinces, including Ontario, to transact all classes of insurance, except life insurance.

They are a group of individual insurers and not an insurance company. Each underwriter is liable for the amount he underwrites on a policy and no more, the liability being several and not joint.

There is no provision in the Dominion insurance law for the licensing of this type of insurers, but there is in the provincial laws, and under the provincial laws applicable to such insurers they are not required to make a deposit with the provincial government for the protection of their Canadian policyholders, and Lloyd's underwriters have not made such a deposit.

All companies operating in this country under Dominion license are required to make a deposit for the protection of their policyholders, but this requirement does not extend to companies operating in this country under provincial license only.

As Lloyd's non-marine underwriters are licensed here and have appointed a chief agent or attorney in Canada, they can be sued in the local courts in case of a disputed claim, and judgment obtained in the usual way, but whether the judgment could be collected in Canada or would have to be collected in England would no doubt depend upon the circumstances of the case or the amount involved. As far as I know, there has been no undue delay in the payment of claims under their policies here up to the present, settlement usually being promptly effected through their local representatives.

However, in insuring with outside insurers of any kind it is advisable in my opinion to stick to those which not only are regularly licensed in this country but which have a deposit with the government for the protection of Canadian policyholders.

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Editor, Concerning Insurance:

I would like to get some information about industrial life insurance in Britain.

My family have several policies with a British Company, some of these were paid up before they left Britain 29 years ago, others were only partly paid. The company at the time would pay no cash on these policies, as they were only to be paid at death.

I believe there has been some changes in the insurance laws in recent years. I have heard that 21 years are counted life in insurance policies. Is this correct?

I would also like to know if the insurance company would have to pay interest on the money they have been holding all these years.

D. C. W., Toronto, Ont.

In Great Britain, prior to the passing of the Industrial Insurance Act, 1923, there was no statutory obligation to grant cash surrender values, although a few companies did so, under certain forms of policies. The Parmoor Committee of Inquiry in 1920, while recognizing this voluntary action on the part of some companies, thought the time had arrived to make them compulsory in the event of certain contingencies.

Under Section 24 of the 1923 Act, accordingly, surrender values are now payable where the owner of the policy is resident abroad. In the case of whole life policies, that is, policies stating that they are payable only in the event of death, cash surrender values are payable if premiums have been paid for five years. This Section of the Act did not come into force until five years after the passing of the 1923 Act, so as to enable the companies which did not grant surrender values sufficient time to build up reserves with which to meet this requirement. It has been in force since 1928.

Should the company refuse to pay the cash surrender value, it is open to the policyholder to refer the matter to the Industrial Insurance Commissioner, a government official appointed for the purpose of dealing with such complaints, at little or no expense to the policyholder.

In order to ascertain the amount to which you are entitled under the policies in question, and the procedure to be followed to obtain it, I would advise you to write to the Industrial Insurance Commissioner, Sir George Stuart Robertson, K.C., 17 North Audley St., London, W.1, Eng., giving name of company and number of each policy.

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Editor, Concerning Insurance:

Is the Mill Owners Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Iowa safe enough and strong enough for the City of Sydney schools to insure with? They are valued for insurance at $395,200. Does this company pay its claims readily?

H. P. D., Halifax, N. S.

Mill Owners Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Iowa, with head office at Des Moines and Canadian head office at Hamilton, has been in business since 1875 and has been operating in Canada under Dominion license since 1923.

It has a deposit with the Government at Ottawa of $202,980 for the protection of Canadian policyholders exclusively, and, as its Government deposit in Canada must be maintained at an amount at least equal to its liabilities in this country, its Canadian policyholders are amply protected. All claims are readily collectable.

Its total admitted assets at the beginning of 1936, the latest date for which Government figures are available, were $2,473,740.83, while its total liabilities amounted to $1,321,938.44, showing a surplus of $1,151,802.39 over unearned premiums and all liabilities. The financial position of the company is accordingly a strong one in relation to the volume of business transacted. As its policies are non-assessable, there is no contingent liability.

•

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

Can you inform me exactly what dividends have been received by the original shareholders of the Canadian Fire Insurance Company and the Canadian Indemnity Company, Victory Bldg., Winnipeg? I will be pleased to have any possible information you can give me on this.

O. S. H., Vancouver, B.C.

Both the Canadian Fire Insurance Company and the Canadian Indemnity Company have had the benefit of skilful and careful management from their inception, and they rank with the most successful of our Canadian insurance institutions. Returns to those who became shareholders in the early days have been eminently satisfactory. Though at the time the Canadian Fire began business, the outlook for a new fire insurance company in Canada was anything but bright. In fact, it was then the studied attitude of many in the business that there was no future for a Canadian fire insurance company. But the sturdy Westerners who founded the Canadian Fire were not to be daunted and went ahead with their undertaking. That their optimism was amply justified, the record attests.

Canadian Fire Insurance Company was organized and incorporated in 1887 under Manitoba charter, with an authorized capital of $500,000, and operated under Manitoba charter and license until 1897, when it took out a Dominion charter and license. Par value of its stock is $50 a share.

By the year 1901 it had paid up capital of $110,000, which has since been increased to $1,000,000 by stock dividends as follows: 1902, $15,000; 1905, $125,000; 1909, $250,000; 1917, $500,000. Its authorized, subscribed and paid up capital is now $1,000,000.

Dividends paid to shareholders since it took out a Dominion license in 1897 have been as follows: 1897, $2,115.38; 1898, $3,891.55; 1899, $7,009.11; 1900, $2,906.10; 1901, $6,310.19; 1902, $23,284.08; of which $15,000 was a stock dividend; 1903, $7,500; 1904, $8,750; 1905, $138,500, of which $125,000 was a stock dividend; 1906, $15,000; 1907 $25,000; 1908, $25,000; 1909, $269,500, of which $250,000 was a stock dividend; 1910, $20,000; 1911, $40,000; 1912, $50,000; 1913, $50,000; 1914, $50,000; 1915, $50,000; 1916 $50,000; 1917, $560,000, of which $500,000 was a stock dividend; 1918, $65,000; 1919, $80,000; 1919, $80,000; 1920, $100,000; 1921, $100,000; 1922, $100,000; 1923, $100,000; 1924, $100,000; 1925, $100,000; 1926, $100,000; 1927, $100,000; 1928, $100,000; 1929, $100,000; 1930, $100,000; 1931, $100,000; 1932, $80,000; 1933, $80,000; 1934 $80,000; 1935, $80,000; 1936, $80,000; a total of $3,157,967.91, of which $890,000 was in the form of stock dividends.

At December 31, 1936, its total assets were $2,754,325.43; total liabilities except capital, $937,114.63; surplus as regards policyholders, $1,817,210.80; paid up capital, $1,000,000.00; surplus as regards shareholders, $817,210.80.

Canadian Indemnity Company was incorporated and commenced business in 1912 under Manitoba charter, with an authorized capital of $500,000, of which $50,000 was paid up. Par value of stock, $100 a share. In its first year, 1912, it paid a dividend of $23,000 and next year 1913, $15,000, increasing its paid up capital to $60,000. In 1914 it paid $46,000 and increased its paid up capital to $100,000; in 1915 it paid $10,000; in 1916 it paid $100,000 and increased its paid up capital to $200,000; in 1917 it paid $40,000; in 1918, $20,000; in 1919 it took out a Dominion charter and license, paid $120,000, of which $100,000 was a stock dividend, increasing its paid up capital to $300,000; in 1920, $30,000; in 1921 no dividend was paid; in 1922, $18,000; in 1923, $18,000; in 1924, $18,000; in 1925, $30,000; in 1926, $18,000; in 1927 it paid no dividend but increased its paid up capital by $200,000 to $500,000; in 1928 it paid no dividend; in 1929 it paid $30,000; in 1930, $30,00; in 1931, $30,00; in 1932, $25,000; in 1933, $25,000; in 1934, $25,000; in 1935, $30,000; in 1936, $30,000; a total of $731,000, of which the total amount paid in stock dividends is not clear from our records, except the $100,000 paid in 1919 as a stock dividend.

At December 31, 1936, its total assets were $1,584,482.01; its total liabilities except capital, $762,212.98; surplus as regards policyholders, $822,269.08; paid up capital, $500,000.00; surplus as regards shareholders, $322,269.08. Its authorized capital is now $1,000,000.00, of which $500,000.00 is subscribed and paid up.

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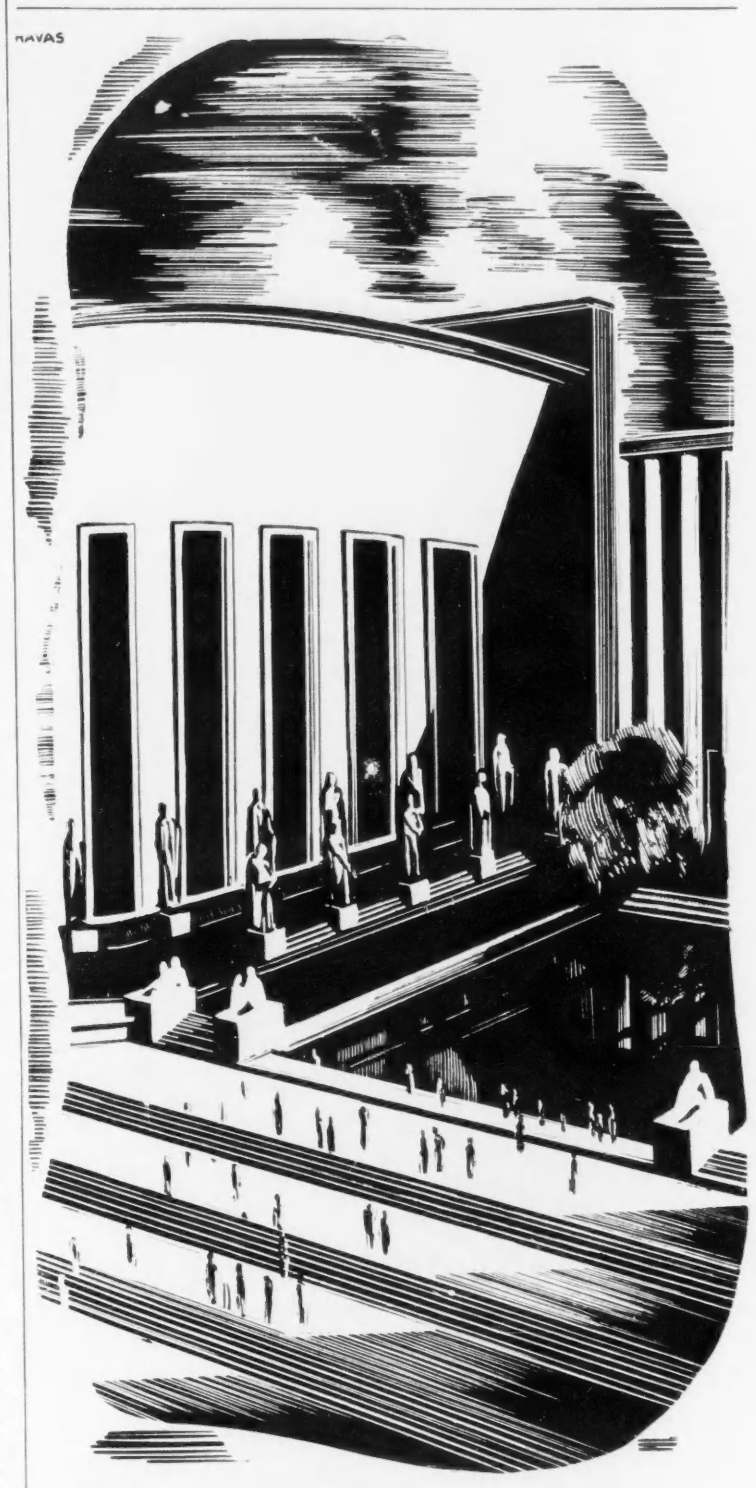
BRANCHES: MONTREAL VANCOUVER WINNIPEG



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TORONTO MONTREAL

THE U. S., GOLD AND CURRENCIES

Roosevelt Likely to Use Milder Method of Controlling Inflationary Price Rise Than Gold Manipulation

BY GILBERT C. LAYTON

Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

THE report that the Roosevelt Administration might lower the dollar price of gold was one of the most severe blows the financial markets had suffered for some months. Although the rumour that an official decision on the matter had been taken was discounted in informed quarters, the realization that the fundamental factors in U.S. recovery were creating a deflationary attitude on the part of the authorities prolonged uneasiness. The United States is a country of rapid changes and the official denial of any change in monetary policy will obviously not hold for all time.

There are many aspects to the problem. Fundamentally, it is associated with the rapid rise in commodity prices, which is known to be worrying the Administration, and it has an obvious connection with the flow of capital to the United States. The recently-issued report by the U.S. Treasury showed that last year American stocks to the value of $2,689,391,000 were bought by foreigners. Sales totalled $2,083,698,000, so that the amount retained was $605,693,000. Moreover, the rate of the movement was accelerated in the last quarter of the year, when the net inflow was $284,103,000. This movement has, of course, exercised an inflationary influence upon U.S. economy and, indeed, has been partly responsible for the restriction of the government's works programs.

The other factor which was in some quarters proposed as reason for the new deflationary attitude of the Administration was the exit of gold from Soviet Russia. Shipments from Russia have been very heavy, but it is doubtful whether in this instance they had any direct bearing upon the weakness of the dollar. It is generally believed that the dollars bought were retained by the Russian authorities, and not liquidated.

The extent of the markets' fear was reflected in the virtual cessation of gold dealings in the bullion market. Shippers feared to send the metal to America in case its dollar value should be reduced while the cargo was *en route*. The ramifications of the matter are very widespread. A reduction in the dollar price of gold would probably be accompanied by a revaluation of the franc and sterling, and the institution of a new tripartite agreement. The alternative to the currency adjustment would, of course, be for France and Great Britain to let the pound and the franc depreciate against the dollar. But, although sterling is decidedly undervalued *vis-à-vis* the American currency, the British Government would be unlikely to permit revaluation without a new agreement between the three powers, and such an agreement would be difficult to negotiate in view of the fact that it would accentuate the undervaluation of sterling and the dollar against the franc.

GOLD shares were, therefore, weak on the fear of a serious decline in the price of the yellow metal. This was a strange interpretation of affairs, for a more serious factor bearing upon the mines' profits is the increase in operating costs implied by rising commodity prices, and a monetary adjustment designed to restrain this upward movement would, even if it were accompanied by a moderate decline in the gold price, be more a "bull" than a "bear" point.

The question arises whether the American Administration intends still to respect the tripartite agreement, signed last autumn between America, France and Great Britain. Mr. Roosevelt has legal power to lower the dollar price of gold by a further 1½ per cent. If he intends to deflate the currency, this margin is obviously inadequate. He can obtain new powers—though not without opposition—within a relatively short period. His chief difficulty, however, would be in negotiating with London and Paris. The United States has, of course, more gold than she needs—her stock is estimated at 320,000,000 ounces, against total world stocks of 770,000,000 ounces—and there is no doubt that the existence of "hot money" is accentuating the problem of industrial boom. There is, therefore, a case for some credit restriction; but an attempt to halt the upward trend of commodity prices by manipulation of the gold content of the dollar would be the most crude form of stabilizing American recovery. It would, in fact, only be operative at all if the restriction were so severe as to induce an artificial depression into conditions which naturally favor boom. This possibility may, therefore, be ruled out. Mr. Roosevelt is more likely to seek a cure by milder and more orthodox methods. He has not yet embarked upon a really large-scale rearmament program and may be able to control price increases better than Great Britain or France can. The problem might be sufficiently alleviated by restraining the inflow of "hot money," while the exercise of greater control over the emphasis of industrial recovery would prevent anomalies in the price levels.

• •

CANADIAN AGRICULTURE

THE condition of agriculture is of fundamental significance in the economic life of Canada, its net production being officially estimated at "nearly half as much again as that of forestry and mining combined, and over 50 per cent. of the total net production of all primary industries." Its importance from this point of view is the subject of comment in a review of business conditions issued by the Dominion statistician, in which it is remarked that the yield of the principal farm crops is one of the chief factors operating to expand or contract enterprise.

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THE Bellevue is as much a part of Boston's Beacon Hill as the historic Common which it overlooks, and the gold-domed State House which it faces. In an atmosphere of quiet charm and dignity it offers visitors tastefully furnished rooms and courteous, efficient service. Delicious meals are prepared and served in good old New England style. The hotel is very convenient to Boston's shops, theatres, and business center. Rates from $3 Single, $4.50 Double

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RED INDIAN AVIATION OIL is a Premium Oil—Yes. But remember that its astonishing protective qualities give value far in excess of the slight extra cost.

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Compare These Scientific Facts:

Using the finest mineral oil, test bearings seize under pressure of

4,000 lbs. per Square Inch

With CLARALLOY added, the same oil withstands test bearing pressure of

12,000 lbs. per Square Inch

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CLARALLOY is a super-refined chemical whose discovery marks the most advanced development in E.P. (Extreme Pressure) Lubricants. The three outstanding characteristics of CLARALLOY are:

(1) It triples the film-strength of the finest mineral oil;

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Each one of these *additional* qualities, which CLARALLOY gives to Red Indian Aviation Oil, is of vital importance to motorists because each one provides *additional* protection from engine-wear. CLARALLOY plus Red Indian pure, wax-free oil = Red Indian Aviation Oil; the sensational, new lubricant which has Triple Film Strength.

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AN ALL-CANADIAN COMPANY

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(Furnished by A. J. Pattison, Jr. & Co., Toronto, April 26.)

INDUSTRIAL STOCKS	Bid	Asked
Acadia Sugar Com.	4.50	5.25
Acme Farmers Dairy 7% Pfd.	55.00	60.00
Algoma Steel Corp. 5% Pfd.	81.00	86.00
B.C. Pulp & Paper 7% Pfd.	70.00	75.00
Brandram-Henderson Com.	2.50	
Burns & Co. Ltd. "A"	14.50	16.00
Canada & Dom. Sugar	65.00	
Canada Starch Com.	25.00	
Can. Tube & Steel Com.	10.00	11.00
Can. Wire & Cable 6½% Pfd.	112.00	117.00
Can. Airways	7.75	8.75
Can. Industries "B" Com.	243.00	246.00
Can. Ingersoll Rand	134.00	136.00
Can. Westinghouse	68.00	70.00
Chase, A W S 60 Pfd. bonus	26.00	28.00
Claude Neon Gen. Adv. 7% Pfd.	15.00	
Coniaurs Nat. Com.	5.50	6.00
Dom. Found. & Steel New Com.	31.00	33.00
Dominion Woollens Common	.75	1.25
Dunlop Tire 7% Pfd.	87.50	90.00
Federal Grain 6½% Pfd.	48.50	50.00
Goderich Elevator & Transit	8.00	
Hayes Steel Prod. Com.	11.75	
Inter. Met. Indust. "A" 6% Pfd.		102.00
Lake Sulphite Pulp Com.	25.00	26.00
McCormick's Ltd. Com.	4.50	5.00
Morrison Brass 7% Pfd. bonds	11.50	13.50
Provincial Paper 7% Pfd.	106.50	107.50
Reliance Grain Common	13.00	13.75
Robinson Consol. Cons. (Div. 100)	10.00	10.75
Seal O San (Can.) Ltd.	22.00	23.50
Standard Paper 6½% Pfd.	100.00	
United Steel "A" 6% Pfd.	16.50	17.50
Weston (Geo.) Foods Ltd. (Eng.)	2.50	3.25
TRUST & LOAN STOCKS		
Chartered Trust	95.00	
Guelph Ont. Inv. Par $50.00	50.00	53.00
London & Western Trust	55.00	60.00
Sterling Trust	40.00	
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Trusts & Guarantee	31.50	33.50
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Can. Gen. Invest. Ltd. (Div. 50c)	10.25	10.50
Can. Int. Inv. Trust 5% Pfd. bonus	110.00	
Can. Investors Corp. (Div. 40c)	9.00	10.00
Sec'ts Hold. Corp. 6% Pfd. bonus	24.00	25.50
United Corpns. Ltd. "A"	24.50	26.00

Weather: CLOUDY Pains: INTENSE

but now Absorbine Jr. helps relieve aches and pains

"EVERY cloudy day used to start up my muscular rheumatic aches and pain," writes C. D.* "But I discovered that by applying Absorbine Jr. once or twice at the first sign of mugginess in the air, much of my sharp pain is relieved."

Let Absorbine Jr. stand guard in *your* medicine cabinet as a quick relief for sprains and strains—muscular rheumatic aches and muscle soreness—as a quick destroyer of the fungus of Athlete's Foot. Many doctors, nurses, hospitals recommend it. You'll find it thrifty to use: a little goes so far. All druggists, $1.25 a bottle. For free sample, write W. F. Young, Inc., Lyman Building, Montreal.

**Based on actual letter in our files*

ABSORBINE JR.

(MADE IN CANADA)

Relieves sore muscles, bruises, muscular aches, sprains, Athlete's Foot and sleeplessness

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

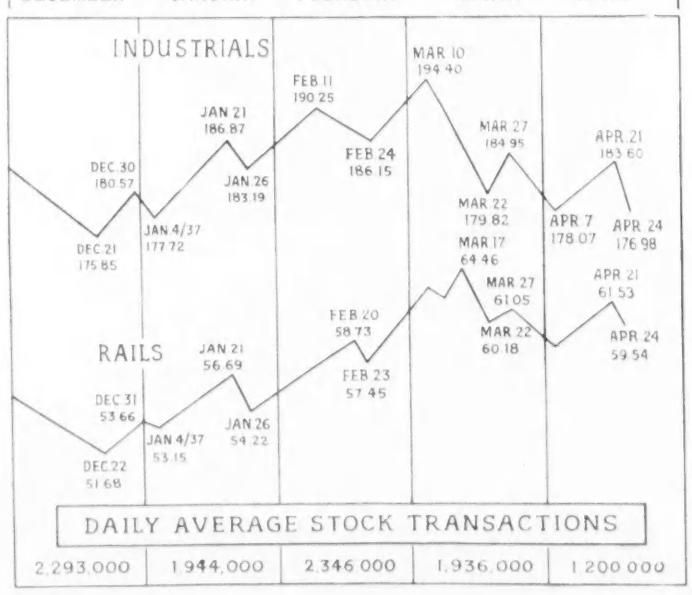
(*Continued from Page 17*)

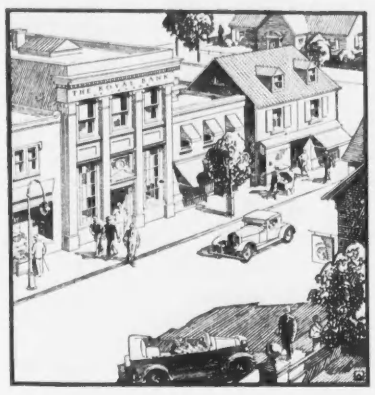
the advance from April 1936 to March 1937. Such levels, barring untoward news developments of a major character in the interim, would invite purchasing (and a probable market reversal) on the part of speculators and investors out of a belief that share prices had reached an attractive accumulation zone from an earnings and income standpoint.

A full correction, not of the past year's price advance, but of the upturn which has been under way since the 1933-1934 hesitation interval, would carry the rail and industrial averages to or below 49 and 152, respectively. While the existing economic background would seem to argue against the larger recession, there is less assurance, as was pointed out last week, that the 175-169 level will not be witnessed. This outcome, pro or con, should be resolved over the period immediately ahead.

MARKET POSITION—Investors and speculators should maintain previously recommended positions, that is—Investors about 50% industrial bonds or debentures preferably with stock purchase or conversion privileges attached, about 15% to 25% in common stocks, cash about 25% to 35%; speculators on margin 100% cash, until the market gives a clear buying signal.

DOW JONES STOCK AVERAGES





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MINES

BY J. A. McRAE

SHERRITT GORDON will go into production within 60 days. Output is expected to range up to 30,000,000 lbs. of copper annually. The ore to be handled also carries $1 per ton in precious metals. With copper at 15 cents, a gross of $4,500,000 a year is suggested.

•

Sherritt Gordon formerly established costs of less than 6 cents per lb. for producing copper. This rate would show $1,800,000 a year as the cost of producing 30,000,000 lbs. With $200,000 charged against the precious metal byproduct, the gross cost would reach $2,000,000. On this basis, Sherritt Gordon would show an operating profit of about $3,000,000 a year,—or a rate of 50 cents per share annually. These calculations do not take into account allowances for depreciation, and do not take into account the income to be established from production of zinc. The mine has already developed zinc ore resources of considerable magnitude.

•

Kirkland Lake Gold Mines holds the centre of special interest this week, with work at the 3,600 ft. level reaching the section where former diamond drilling intersected a wide zone of high-grade ore. A number of visitors are at the mine to see the drive enter the orebody.

•

God's Lake Gold will complete a mill increase of 30 per cent. within the next thirty days, and will handle 200 tons per day.

•

Gold Eagle is to be the next producer in the Red Lake district. The contract has been let for erection of a plant to handle 125 tons of ore daily.

•

Laguna has been recovering over $17 per ton so far this year, with production nearing a rate of $40,000 per month.

•

Stadacona plans to attain a mill rate of 300 tons per day within the next few weeks. March output was $44,000 with the plant at 225 tons daily.

•

Copper consumption is now exceeding all former records in the history of the world. The world consumed over 2,500,000 tons during March 1937, compared with 2,090,000 tons in March, 1929.

•

Little Long Lac Gold produced $1,180,000 during 1936, and the net profits reached $550,000, according to preliminary estimates. The mill handled approximately 80,000 tons, and operating costs were around $600,000.

•

Gold mining has made important strides in the Lake-of-the-Woods area. The town of Kenora has developed into a busy mining centre. Gold production on a rising scale appears to be already assured. Among the properties with ore shoots of commercial grade already in sight are: Duport, Kenricia, Sultana, Split Lake, Wendigo, Horseshoe, Mikado and others. Farther to the east comes further impressive activity at Rowan Lake.

•

Rouge D'Or Mines at Red Lake is to undertake a further campaign of diamond drilling.

•

Skylines Express, Ltd., is rounding out its service which is intended to link the mines lying all the way between the Atlantic seaboard and the western prairie. The first of the new airliners ordered some time ago is scheduled for delivery within the next two to three weeks. By the time the ice moves from the northern lakes, it is expected regular service with the new airliners will be inaugurated. Included in the equipment will be five such liners capable of carrying 12 passengers each, operating out of Montreal, Toronto, and Winnipeg. The objective is a regular daily service, bringing Winnipeg within about six hours of Toronto.

•

Mosher Long Lac is securing impressive results in its drilling campaign, and it is apparent that important deposits of ore of good grade have been located on the westerly part of this property.

•

Preston East Dome expects to establish an average grade of around $5 per ton as indicated by diamond drilling.

•

Darkwater has not responded to underground development as quickly as was expected from the statements regarding drill cores.

•

Pickle Crow is milling over 300 tons daily, a rate which more than doubles that prevailing in 1936. An objective of 400 tons daily has been set. The higher output points the way toward an early important increase in dividends.

•

Gunnar Gold has produced an average of $19,000 per month so far this year. The average in the closing quarter of 1936 was $55,000 per month.

•

O'Brien Gold has increased its mill to 150 tons daily, and from this date forward an output of a little over $100,000 per month is expected.

•

The Northwestern Quebec gold mining area, which produced gold valued at over $23,000,000 in 1936 compared with $76,000 ten years ago, is reviewed in detail in the current issue of the Nesbitt, Thomson and Co. quarterly publication, "Investments." Included in the issue is a large scale map of the district under review, indicating the location of 156 mining properties either in production, under development or in the prospect stage. Recent expansion of mining activity in the Northwestern Quebec territory has attracted much attention; gold output of mines in this area last year showed an increase of 41 per cent. over 1935, and a gain of 71 per cent. over 1934.

•

Uchi Gold Mines is getting into its ore in the underground campaign of work, and this enterprise promises to be among the outstanding developments this year in the gold fields of Northwestern Ontario.

•

McKenzie Red Lake milled 52,465 tons of ore for production of $743,377 in gold during 1936. Operating costs were $7.07 per ton. After all costs and allowances for depreciation, a net profit of $221,812 remained, or a little over $4 per ton.

•

Sudbury Basin is looming up as one of the more outstanding new base metal properties in this country. The company is controlled by Ventures, and it is of important significance that Ventures was a heavy buyer of shares of Sudbury Basin during the past year. Although Sudbury Basin has only 1,700,000 shares outstanding, Ventures owns well over 1,000,000 of these issued shares.

•

Noranda Mines is estimated to have realized earnings of $1.26 during the first quarter of 1937. This was established on sales of copper largely based on 1936 contracts. The higher price now prevailing for the metal is believed to be pointing the way towards earnings closely approaching $6 per share annually.

THOMAS W. GUNS, who has been appointed General Agent for Dollar Steamship Lines, American Mail Line and Pacific Steamship Lines for Eastern Canada, in charge of both passenger and freight traffic, with headquarters at Toronto. Mr. Guns has had wide experience in the transportation field.

MR. ARTHUR B FAIRCLOUGH

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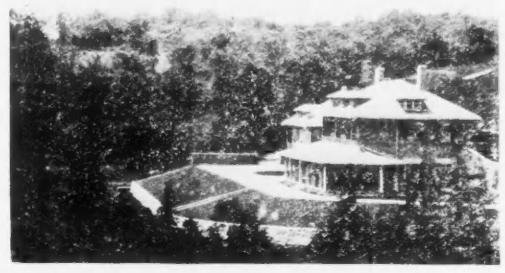
EXECUTORS' SALE BY TENDER



We are directed by will to offer for sale by tender

WALYNGTON TROUT PRESERVE

About 70 Miles North-West of Toronto, Ont.
the property of the late
L. C. A. Strother

Admirably suited for private use or club purposes, this beautiful estate comprises some 80 acres, of which about 20 acres are a lake, ponds and strong-running streams, said to be well stocked with speckled trout. It is considered by well-known anglers to be one of the finest trout preserves in Ontario. Modern residence has thirteen rooms and four bathrooms, and commands a lovely view of the lake and wooded countryside. Other buildings include stable for eight horses; garage to accommodate eight cars; two trout hatchery buildings and house for overseer.

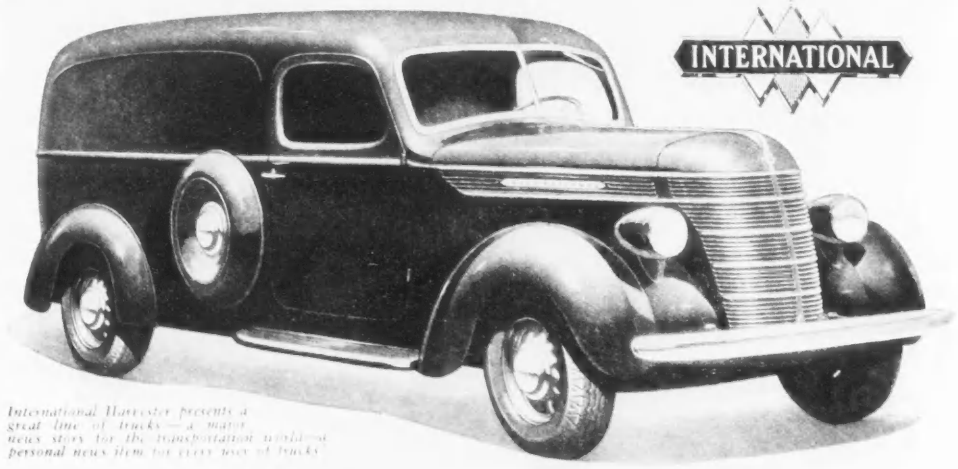
Sealed tenders marked "Tender for Walyngton Trout Preserve" should be mailed to National Trust Company, Limited, 20 King Street East, Toronto, and will be opened on Saturday, the 22nd day of May, 1937. All tenders must be accompanied by marked cheque for not less than 10% of the amount of the tender; the highest or any tender not necessarily accepted. Terms and conditions of sale may be obtained upon application to National Trust Company, Limited.

Descriptive folder, legal description of the property, and blue-print showing approximate location and area, and any further information may be obtained on request to National Trust Company, Limited.

National Trust Company, Limited
and
J. W. Pickup, K.C.
Executors and Trustees
20 King St. East
Toronto, Ontario

FIRST SHOWING *of the* NEW INTERNATIONALS

INTERNATIONAL



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BANK SYSTEM

(*Continued from Page* 17)

comforting to me to reflect that the Canadian banking system, which surely we do not want to see fall, has never been simon-pure capitalistic.

It is difficult to over-estimate the value, to Canada, of this "all for one and one for all" banking system of ours. It is of the essence of Socialism that the country has benefited much more than the system itself or the men in it. It is interesting to trace, a little further, the analogy with the United States.

In that country it has been a question of feast or famine. For communities, for banks, and for bank employees. Some communities were hit as no Canadian community has been hit. One does not hear, now, of the people who went down and out, but thousands did. The loss of a life's savings—a fate suffered by scores of thousands of Americans—is, in the money economy under which we all live, the tragedy of all tragedies. I recall the words of an old lady friend of mine, aged about eighty but still mentally acute. She said: "My boy, I'm an old woman; I've been married three times; I've been through all kinds of trouble in my lifetime and I tell you, my boy, the worst troubles are the financial ones."

It is only the extraordinary volatility of the American people that has enabled them to rise superior, as a group, to this unprecedented "financial trouble" that they suffered. But it should be borne in mind that they survived *as a group*—many individuals did not survive. It is part, also, of the atmosphere of the United States that failed humans pass quickly from mind, like the movie stars of yesterday.

ALL this grim business of failure was avoided in Canada. In even the hardest-hit community the banks continued to function as impervious, apparently, to the financial debacle as were the police courts and the fire halls. At the time Canadians were still grumbling about their "money trust" and nobody went into raptures over the fact that it was still functioning. That fact was taken for granted. No perspiring depositor rushed up to his little branch manager to cry "Thank God, anyway, Mr. Smith, for your good safe bank!" Truly never was there a prophet with less honor.

And so my contention is that for Canadian communities, from Halifax to Vancouver, the everyday, matter-of-fact solvency of the banks was the one bright spot in a very dark picture. And for that solvency we have to thank the framers of the original Bank Act and the trained bankers who, traditionally silent to the taunts of their critics, adhered to the tenets of sound banking during all the easy years when there seemed to be much truth in the contentions of the radical members of Parliament and other critics.

But for the banks themselves, that is to say for the banks that survived in that country, the American system has been more beneficial than the Canadian. Under a unit banking system the banks that survive a crisis have no responsibility for those that don't. And so in 1933 the American banks started, like Mr. Roosevelt himself, from scratch. Those of them who corresponded to the strong Canadian branches, say the banks in Buffalo as compared with the branches in Toronto, (banks whose troubles existed only in the minds of their depositors) were able to resume after the panic without having to concern themselves with the really fatal troubles of other banks in impoverished districts. The surviving American banks actually benefited by the troubles of their failed competitors because they inherited the good and escaped taking over the bad. Hence, in the past two or three years, many American banks, despite the low rates of interest, so detrimental to banking profits, have enjoyed a prosperity such as no Canadian bank, gradually pulling its whole body, like some stricken giant, out of the swamp of the Depression, could possibly enjoy.

ONE of the things which contributed to the American crisis was the practice still current of lending on real estate. As nearly everybody knows, Canadian banks are prohibited by the Bank Act from financing real-estate transactions. Purely from the standpoint of the Canadian banks themselves this was a splendid prohibition in the years 1929 to 1933. Probably it still is. But in the United States this practice—lending on real estate—which caused so many losses in the Depression, is the cause of large profits in the recovery. This has been especially the case in California and the "silver States." I was told recently of one large American bank that had taken over a property in 1932, as what looked like doubtful salvage of a $100,000 mortgage loan, and that had sold the property, in 1936, for $500,000. Such "gravy" as this is no doubt rare, but on a smaller scale these real-estate transactions have contributed to the 1936 profits of the American banks.

Canadian banks, it is hardly necessary to point out, have made no such easy money. Year in and year out, it is just as well that they can't, because easy profits connote sudden losses. But the restrictions under which the Canadian banks operate in this respect are another example of their quasi-Socialistic nature. The prohibitive legislation, the Canadian Bank Act, was a predecessor of legislation so much of which is now taking form in nearly every country, restricting the rights of the individual (and the corporation) to do as he likes with his own, regardless of the public weal.

While it is not, perhaps, a matter of much public concern, it is rather interesting to continue the analogy between American and Canadian banking procedure into the realm of its employees. If d'Artagnan's slogan expresses our banking service in relation to the communities and to the banks themselves, still more does it express the position of the staffs. In the United States bank executives are quite highly paid. There is a great distinction between the executives and the clerks (who, generally speaking, are not highly paid.) In Canada there is not this distinction. In our banks all the men are termed "officers" and their progress from clerical to executive rank is not accompanied by any very large increases in salary.

ANOTHER difference is that, until recently at least, there has never been any assurance of permanency of employment in American banks either among the executives or the clerks. As regards the executives, change in stock-ownership might ease them out. As regards both executives and clerks, the business might go broke—just as any retail store might go broke. And, too, the simon-pure capitalistic right to hire and fire was never more casually exercised, in white-collared employment, than by the American banks. So all in all an American bank clerk had—probably still has—an excellent chance of landing either inside a luxurious swivel chair or outside . . . on his ear. Ten thousand a year or nothing. Whereas the Canadian bank employee has practically no chance of the ten thousand but even less chance of ending his business career in the bread-line. It is one of the factors which contribute to making Canada a more orderly country—in the sense of having less violent ups and downs—than the United States.

The reason, of course, why the Canadian bank men can hardly expect to attain the very substantial rewards that the more fortunate and the more politic among American bankers attain is simply that the Canadian banks cannot afford these rewards. They require such large staffs to give the complete bank-in-every-little-centre service that Canadians accept as a matter of course. And they endeavor to reward all—not just a few favorites—of their employees according to their worth.

And so a safe bank in every town and in every city ward is not achieved without some sacrifices by our bank employees. This fact is well known to the employees themselves and they accept it as part of the game. They know that a profitable year enjoyed by their particular branch will have no upward bearing on their individual salaries unless a majority of other branches had a good year also. And so such employees have to suffer the loss of their individual good for the good of their brother employees. . . . for the good, in fact, of their country. There might well be a new beatitude coined to honor their case.

All these things are not to say that our banks are charitable institutions. The men in them often have to refute this very notion when customers take exception to charges made. They were founded, like all incorporations, to make money for their shareholders and that is still their chief concern. But the nature of a branch banking system is such that it *must* operate on the basis of "all for one and one for all" and such operation brings about the seeming anomaly of a semi-Socialistic concept working unseen and unrealized in the heart of our capitalistic structure.

LONDON BY NIGHT. The Battersea electric power station floodlit.

Labor's Responsibility

(*Continued from Page* 17)

itself is ambiguous, and chiefly for the right of one union to be recognized as sole collective bargaining agency regardless of whether it provably commanded a majority.

Mr. Lewis's C.I.O. will unquestionably be the chief beneficiary, and for a simple reason. The vertical form of organization is the only form which makes sense in mass production industries. The craft, or guild type of union is a holdover from an age of handicrafts and small industry. For modern mass industry it is inefficient. It has always led to jurisdictional disputes; sometimes a single industrial management would have to deal with as many as twenty or more separate unions, thus creating the temptation—seldom resisted—to play them off against each other. The industrialists themselves recognized the logic of vertical organization when they formed the company union, and if the A.F. of L. had not been a singularly unintelligent organization, it would have been concentrating its energies during the last years on winning the company unions over and taking them away from the employees and into the fold.

THERE will be a swift growth of union organization, more centralized than ever before, because it is vertical and comprehensive, and with greater possibilities of political power. But whether, from the viewpoint of the total community, these gains are good or bad, depends entirely upon labor statesmanship. Few enlightened or reasonable people will question Mr. Lewis's primary premise: that labor is entitled to a larger slice of the pie of production. Not only is labor entitled to it, but it is in the interests of the general welfare that labor should have it. That larger slice will be distributed in various ways: in the forms of increased insurances against the hazards of unemployment, old age, and temporary retirement because of illness. This slice will be paid for by the community at large, and labor, as such, will use its political power to see that the community does not renege on promises which have been given. It will get part of the larger slice in better wages, particularly through the establishment of minimum levels, and reasonable hours.

But if labor is to hold these gains in economic and political power it will have to demonstrate to that part of the community which is not in its ranks, that it is not, itself, bent on exploitation. It will have to develop a social consciousness larger than a mere labor consciousness. For labor itself is capable of adopting the basic policies of the most unenlightened capitalism—policies of monopoly, rigidity, and scarcity economy, which can have disastrous consequences for the total community, and, in the end, disastrous consequences for themselves. For the public is perfectly aware that there is such a thing as a tyranny of trade union bureaucracy. We have seen it elsewhere, and we have seen it often enough here at home.

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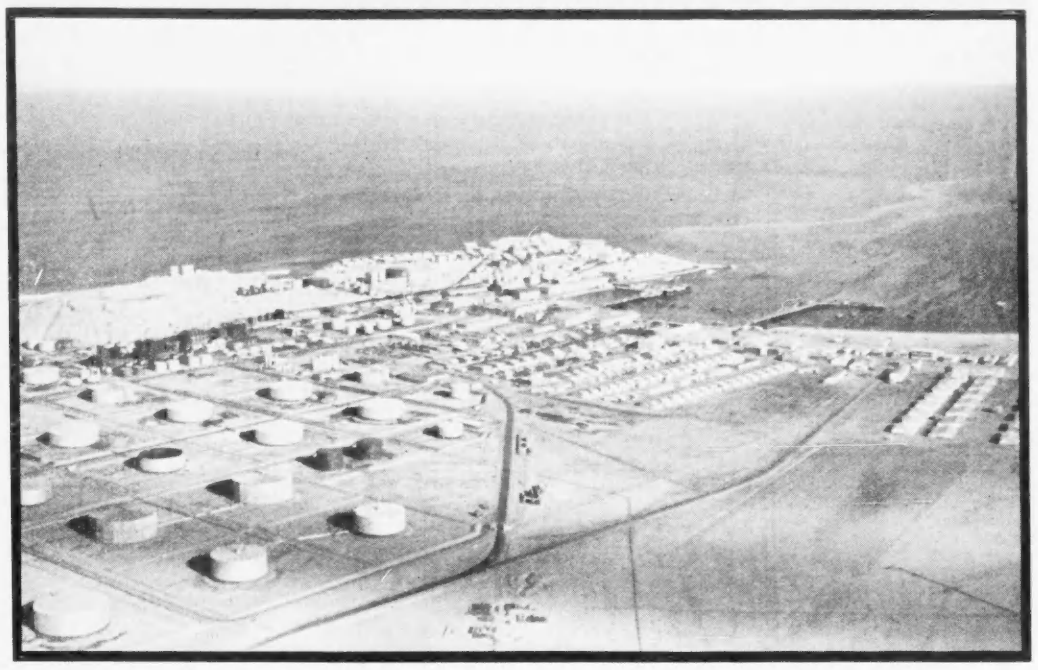
SECTION II

SATURDAY NIGHT

PEOPLE » TRAVEL » FASHION » HOMES » LETTERS

TORONTO, CANADA, MAY 1, 1937

CANADIAN PHOTOGRAPHY IN PERU. These excellent miniature camera photographs are the work of George E. Kent, formerly of Imperial Oil Limited at Sarnia, and now of International Petroleum Company, Limited, at Talara, Peru. Mr. Kent credits "Jay" with introducing him to the miniature camera. Talara Bay is shown at the left; the air view of Talara was taken from a plane flying 150 miles per hour at a height of 1,500 feet.



SOMEBODY FROM HOME

BY MARY QUAYLE INNIS

IT WAS a year since they had seen anybody from home, but this afternoon the Whittimore girls from Pine Ridge were coming to call and Dora's only trouble was that she could scarcely remember anything about them. They belonged to a younger generation, of course, they lived on the other side of town and had gone away to school. If only some of their best friends would come down. She and Hobart had left Ontario three years ago.

But it wasn't that. Dora thought quickly, crushing down a lime upon the squeezer. She hadn't begun to forget the home people already. She had lived in Pine Ridge all her life and she couldn't forget anything about it in three years. But yesterday she had stopped in the middle of her crocheting to try to think whether Dietz's Hardware stood next to the drug store or farther down the block beside Harcum's Dry Goods. For the life of her she hadn't been able to remember. When she asked Hobart, he had flown out at her.

"Is that all you got to think about? Who cares where Dietz's Hardware store is when they got the chance to live down here?"

THE worst of it was that she couldn't find out for it would look silly to ask in a letter whether Dietz's was next to Harcum's and she and Hobart were never going back to Pine Ridge. Never. Never. She stirred the limeade, thinking, "I might as well get used to it. I'll never go home. Never." Her eyelids blinked up the tears; Hobart hated to see her look dumpish and company was coming.

"Wasn't their mother related to the Seamans some way?" she asked Hobart, going into the shaded living room. She looked round before she sat down as though she were still surprised to see chairs that were not her own.

"How's that? Whose mother?"

"The Whittimore girls. It seems to me she was a Seaman."

"You always fuss about things like that. Who cares who their mother was?" Hobart rattled his paper. "She was a Lesser," he snapped.

It was his sickness that made him so cross; he had never been short with her before his bad heart attack, at least he had not so often.

DORA had thought that when she saw them she would feel a click of recognition and know them as girls she had seen all their lives, but they looked no more familiar than many people she glanced at eagerly on the streets of Calusa, hoping they were folks from home. It gave her a queer feeling of having been spied on, to think that they knew her when she couldn't remember them. They laughed and squealed with pleasure over the little house.

"You've got the cutest bungalow we've seen any place. My, it's sweet." If they didn't remember her well, they were good pretenders. Hobart rose ponderously from his chair to greet them; since the doctor had told him never to hurry, his movements had been like those in a slow-motion film.

The Whittimore girls had never been in Florida before and they were enjoying every minute of their trip.

"We went in bathing, can you imagine, on the second of February. Or was it the third, Georgie? Anyway . . ."

"And those funny big birds, pelicans and things, all wild. And the live oaks with moss hanging all over them like wedding veils. We're just crazy about it. It must be marvelous to live here all the time."

"WE WOULDN'T live on the ocean if you was to give it to us," Hobart began solemnly. Dora always tried to steer him off the ocean when they were with Florida people. "That dampness is bad for a person. You want to live in the interior to get any comfort. Now here in Calusa . . ." He was off.

The girls agreed brightly. "It is lovely. We're crazy about it."

Dora waited to get in a word; she had waited a year to get in her word to someone.

"How's everybody in Pine Ridge?" she put in as casually as she could. "How's your mother?"

"Oh, she's pretty good. I wish she and dad'd be sensible like you folks and come down for the winter."

"They don't want to just come for the winter," Hobart declared with his air of having discovered Florida and planted every palm with his own hands. "We wouldn't think of gettin' out in the summer. It don't go above 85 degrees—a nice even warmth. It just suits us."

DORA felt her smile freezing on. She ought to be thankful, when he had to live here all the rest of his life, that he did like it. If one of them had to get tired of it, she was the one, she was used to hiding her feelings. The first summer months were all right; it was the melting monotony of that even 85 that drove her, by September, nearly desperate.

"If mother and dad do come down, I hope they can get a bungalow like this. I expect you rented it furnished. The things are real nice."

The things were all right but they were not her own. Dora had always loved her own things—the furniture that had been her mother's and the gold-band china nearly a hundred years old. But it was expensive to bring furniture so far and when they were sure that Hobart could never live in the north again, they had had everything sold.

"You know our sister-in-law, Morley's wife, has a little table of yours," Georgia was saying. "Mother got it for her at your sale. You can be sure it's in good hands."

Dora nodded but her smile was too stiff to change. That little table had been a wedding present, she had wanted to keep it always.

THE Whittimore girls would soon be going. Dora wouldn't see them again and there were so many questions she wanted to ask. She wanted to ask about the church but the Whittimores were Baptists, and about the ladies of the Tennyson Society but old Mrs. Whittimore belonged to the Travel Club. They were like the *Pine Ridge Sentinel* which came every week but never mentioned the right people. There were a few people in Pine Ridge, though, whom everybody knew.

"How's old Mrs. Elliott keeping?"

"Oh, she's no worse than she always is. Georgie, we really must . . ."

Dora felt that she must hold them back. "How's old man Dietz?" she asked in a breathless voice. "You know, Dietz Hardware, next to the drug store." She was all ready to laugh and say "Oh no, of course, next to Harcum's," but Helen Whittimore nodded.

"He still goes down to the store. He's eighty-seven. Eighty-seven last month and he went down to the store in one of those ice storms when the street was like glass and everybody stayed in."

Dora laughed with them and Hobart looked at her as if he thought she was crazy. The girls drove off and Dora stood looking down the wide, white-hot street. It was beautiful, as they said, but it was strange. She would give up all the crowned and towering palms for as many blades of grass.

SHE saw the street at home a glare of ice, dazzling in the sun, the branches of the maple in their front yard sealed in glass, showing a black core through the glittering crystal sheath. She didn't even know who would be looking at her sparkling tree for strangers had bought the house. In the wind the glass branches would strike one upon another with a tinkling like little bells and from the glass-encased wires, broken tubes of ice would rattle down on the enamelled ground. She had always loved an ice storm; while Hobart complained about the walking, she had stood staring at the glittering fairy trees and the eaves of the house across the street bordered with a sparkling glass fringe. She turned and came in quickly, hiding her face.

"Dora! Where are you? Come here." Hobart's voice was fretful and tired. You could see now that he was really a sick man. He sat heavily in his chair pointing to the paper that lay beside his feet; the doctor had warned him never to stoop. Hobart had always been so active, a man to do everything for himself. Dora ran across and put the paper into his hand. He looked into her face and frowned. She had forgotten her tears; her hands went up quickly and she pretended to fuss with her hair.

"You always get upset when you see folks from home," he said gruffly.

"It was nice, I'm glad they came. I'm not upset."

She could still see the crystal trees; if she was never to see them again, she could remember them as well as though the brittle, ice-sheathed twigs fell into her hands. Everything was gone but she had Hobart and Hobart liked it here. It was always better to have the things he liked. She bent down and kissed the top of his head. He didn't like that but he was too tired now to protest. She began to laugh.

"I told you. I said Dietz's was next to the drug store."

SO NEARLY SPRING. Balmy weather sends a young hiker tramping through Toronto's High Park.
—*Photo by "Jay."*

PHOTOGRAPHY IN PERU

BY "JAY"

IT IS a pleasant experience to receive a shipment of some score of photographs exhibiting a high degree of artistic and technical excellence, accompanied by a letter which makes it clear that one has been the inspiration and to some extent the mentor in the process of development and training which has enabled the artist to produce these works. Elsewhere on this page appear two of the really brilliant collection of photographs sent to SATURDAY NIGHT a short time ago by Mr. George E. Kent, formerly with the Imperial Oil Company in Sarnia and now with the International Petroleum Company, Limited, at Talara, Peru. Good photography from coast points in Peru is distinctly uncommon, for the climatic conditions are decidedly unfavorable to the chemical processes of development and printing. The humidity is so high that special precautions have to be used in enlarging in order to prevent the formation of Newton's rings. In addition to this, for over eight months in the year there are almost daily sand and dust storms which work their particles into all parts of the camera and equipment, and thus make it very difficult to keep the negative from being scratched and the enlargement from showing the effect of dusty conditions in the atmosphere.

MR. KENT, who is a son of W. G. Kent, of Halifax, N.S., writes that he is using a Zeiss Contax 35 mm. camera with quite an assortment of filters, and that he bought his equipment before going down to Peru "to give me something to occupy my attention while sojourning in the desert.

"The first time I ever heard of a 35 mm. camera was at a lecture which you gave in Sarnia about three years ago when you showed some very beautiful pictures and made it appear very easy to duplicate them if you had the proper equipment. Since I have purchased a miniature camera for myself and have done my own developing and enlarging I have reached the conclusion that taking a picture is only a part in the achievement of the actual finishing of a good picture, and after having processed between 2,000 and 3,000 miniature negatives I have reached the conclusion that I have only now started to learn something about the art of photography.

"For several years now I have been enjoying the pictures published in SATURDAY NIGHT under your signature. It occurred to me this time of the year while there are no particular competitions being run in your paper that you might appreciate receiving a few pictures from this part of the world. Owing to the difficulty and expense of getting large-sized paper down here I have not made very many pictures of large size, but on looking through my spare copies I have picked out some pictures which I thought you might be interested in criticizing for me and if you thought they were of sufficient merit you might wish to use them for the photographic section of SATURDAY NIGHT."

I WOULD BE ARROGANT ONCE

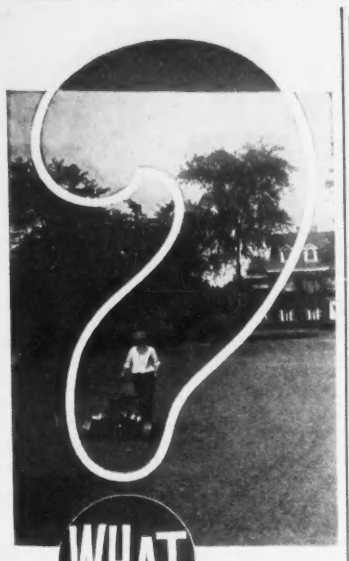
BY MARGARET NOTON HINCKS

I WOULD be arrogant once,
In purple (silver) and with rings;
With some right to spoil of hunts,
Inalienable scions of kings.

They should come to me, each humble at some cost
For justice, wrought in good or ill;
Seizen should I take of each one's pride
Their eldest pride, my single will.

So might I lay this carking ghost
Who mocks us each, wit or dance,
With equal fate for all our boast;
I would be arrogant—once.

Nelson, B. C.



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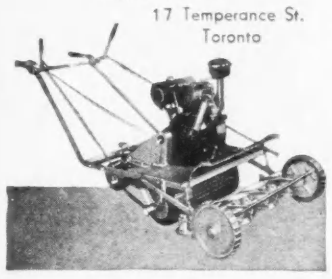

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THE ROOF OVER YOUR HEAD

BY W. BREDEN GALBRAITH
Registered Architect

REALLY, it doesn't seem kind to suggest that some night your roof may leak, for the suggestion calls up horrible visions of peaceful sleep disturbed by a drip-drip-drip of water inside your home.

"George! . . . . Bill! . . . . Cedric!"—or whatever the name may be—"Do you hear that water dripping?" George—Bill—Cedric or whatever-the-name-may-be snorts, rolls over and growls, "Well, why don't you people turn off the taps? Can't you get up and attend to it yourself without waking everybody in the house?"

But it isn't just a faucet that wasn't turned off. One knows what to do about that, but what can one do, in the middle of a dark and stormy night, with a steady pour of rain and an ever-increasing drip-drip-drip from the ceiling? And the whoever-it-is who stops leaks in roofs so discouragingly unavailable? What can one do other than to put a basin or something under the drip-drip-drip?

WINTER is hard on roofs. Snow holds moisture on the roof and the moisture freezes and ice is formed, this ice often expanding upwards under the roof covering, whether it be of shingles, slate or what-you-have. This causes breakage of slates, decay in wood, the forcing of metal flashings out of place. Rain also contributes to the gradual destruction of the roof. Flowing water will wear away stone—and, similarly, it wears away particles of your roof covering, some coverings more than others. The hot sunshine of midsummer contributes to this disintegration. Spring, summer, fall and winter—all through the year, the roof over your head is protecting your home until the gradual disintegration of the roof itself, and of the sheet-metal valleys and flashings, brings you to the time when some part gives way, perhaps at a most inopportune moment, perhaps in the middle of that dark and stormy night when emergency help is not available, or during a period of prolonged rains when repairs are difficult to make.

Weaknesses in your roof do not always result in the first indication being water working through the roof and ceiling. Instead, once it has got through the roof, the water may find its way down the rafters to the top of the wall. The damage may be to the wall itself in the form of disintegration of mortar-joints in the brickwork, in moisture damaging wall decorations. Moisture may run down the inside of a masonry wall until it is interrupted by the ceiling joists over your living room, and from there spread into the ceiling. Such trouble is not immediately traced to a defect in the roof; one would naturally expect it to be from the piping of the plumbing or heating system. But, once water finds a way through the roofing or sheet-metal work, the damage it may cause cannot be foretold.

EXCEPT for an occasional casual glance you may not have paid much attention to your own roof, though it, more than any part of your house, is exposed to destructive weather conditions. You're more likely to see John Doe's roof, across the road, and it certainly looks shabby. Take a good look at your own and you may be surprised that it's not better than it actually is. Better act on the thought, rather than wait until there is greater deterioration. Examine not only the roofing but the sheet-metal work; check up on any bit of flashing that has been forced out of its proper place by frost; check on any shingle or slate or tile that isn't lying properly in place.

If your roof is of slate, by all means have any broken, cracked or misplaced slate replaced before there's trouble. If of wood shingles, and you think there's still enough color to last another year, remember that the preservative value of good stain is as important (if you care about annual maintenance cost) as the decorative value of color. Cheap stain is expensive. Good stain that lasts much longer without fading, and one that penetrates deeply and has toxic preservative qualities, is by far the most economical and adds many years of life to your shingles. Such a stain, by actually stopping decay, will renew the life of shingles that otherwise would not last much longer—but don't take chances if shingles are warped and cracked and generally going to pieces.

If the present roofing must be renewed, either asphalt or asbestos should be considered. There is practically no limit in regard to color. You may choose the more common reds, greens or browns, or even go in for blue, purple or such autumnal shades as appeal to your taste. Shingles of cement may also be found in different colorings, while slate offers a wide range both in color effects and in texture. Where there is a flat portion of roofing, of tar-and-gravel, look into the advantages of roofings developed for this purpose by some of our leading manufacturers.

IF YOUR roof covering is in really good condition, don't overlook that check-up on the sheet-metal work. If it's of copper, you don't need to worry about it, because not only is the material practically everlasting, but the workmanship was likely subject to rigid inspection when the work was done. If not of copper, however, don't take it for granted that it is solid just because it looks to be. Some painters will go merrily ahead and paint over any surface that the brush will not break through without thinking that the home-owner would appreciate being told that his finger could be poked through an eavestrough or rainwater pipe; many an owner unknowingly lets such maintenance work go until there is danger of considerable damage. Copper is best and most economical in replacements; copper-bearing iron is second choice. Don't use just ordinary galvanized iron of whatever grade a "tinsmith" chooses; the slight difference in cost is nothing compared with actual value.

Don't let yours be a "forgotten" roof, such as may often provide "George . . . . Bill . . . . Cedric" with cause for remembrance.

One more item. When work is being done on a roof, an excellent opportunity is afforded to have the roof effectively insulated, with a choice of materials suited to the particular work. And, just in case you wish to take advantage of convenient payments instead of paying the full amount at once—or in the event that you would undertake more work now, instead of postponing part of it until a more convenient time for making the expenditure—your banker is actually advertising for you to drop in and get the money under the Home Improvement Plan.

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Makers of Distinctive
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Embarrassed by constant runs? Not if you know this secret

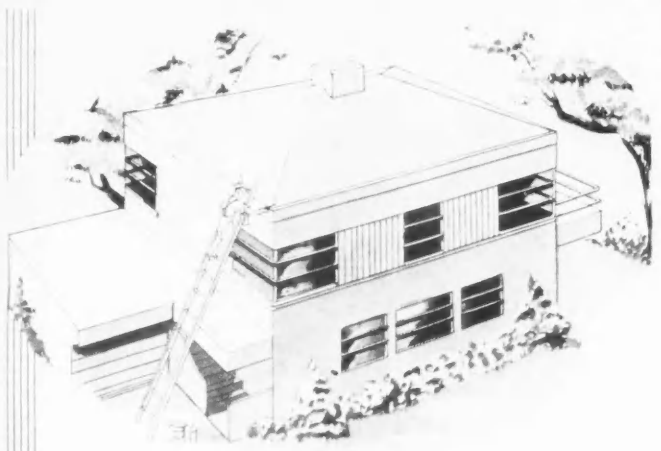
Runs are embarrassing and costly, but you needn't get so many! When stockings are new, they're elastic—stretch under strain.

Wrong washing is apt to rob them of this elasticity. Then the lifeless threads may snap and break into runs at the slightest strain.

So avoid cake-soap rubbing and soaps that may contain harmful alkali. Use LUX—it's made to preserve stocking elasticity—cut down runs.

Saves Stocking Elasticity—
Cuts Down Runs

LUX



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for an estimator to give you an idea of costs, to discuss colour schemes and the pros and cons of brightly coloured doors.

Our workmen are expert . . . . and their work is backed by the Eaton Guarantee.

Budget Plan terms may be arranged on painting contracts of 15.00 and over (Toronto Delivery Area).

EATON'S COLLEGE STREET—Second Floor.

EATON'S-COLLEGE STREET

THE SPRING CLEAN-UP

BY RONALD BARRY

WHEN it comes to modernizing and beautifying agents for the outside of a house, it must be admitted that paint really stands in a class by itself—and at the head of the class, as far as quick transformations are concerned! Even the "tumble-down shack" of song and story can turn an unblemished cheek to the world once its shabbiness has been concealed beneath a coat of paint, while any reasonably presentable house actually can acquire an appreciable degree of unexpected new attractiveness when it has been freshened up by paint of appropriate hue.

Suppose, for instance, that a pleasantly rambling old clapboard house had been handicapped for long years by a depressing color-scheme—"serviceable" gray paint on the walls, for instance, with dark green shutters and a weather-beaten shingle roof—can't you imagine how that house could be transformed into real beauty and real distinction by a new color-scheme? Pure white would be one logical choice for both walls and trim, and a clear, light jade-green for the shutters—and then think of a new roof-coloring of soft tile-red, whether in wood, asphalt or asbestos shingles, as a finishing-touch!

Again, that same house—especially if it were definitely of Colonial character—might be transformed by the use of pale yellow on the clapboard walls, pure white on the wood-trim, dark bottle-green on the doors and shutters and forest-green on the roof. As another alternative, pale pearl-gray would be effective on the walls, if the trim were white, the doors and shutters soft terra-cotta and the roof a deep blue-black or a quiet grayish-brown or a rich dark green.

Shingle stain is preferable to paint as a wall-finish for certain types of house. This is true, for example, of summer cottages and country homes that are rugged or woodsy in character, especially when stone is incorporated in the design. Stained-finishes of weathered grays and browns usually are particularly effective in contrast with stone, and they are harmonious with well-wooded surroundings. Soft green, brown or gray would be a suitable selection for staining the roof, if the latter were of wood-shingles.

And let's hope that these country homes and summer cottages all have shutters—for what can surpass shutters as a field for sprightly color? In fact, home-owners already are providing ample proof of that; as witness the bright blues, reds and greens now so freely applied to both doors and shutters. Even circumspect city houses are bursting forth of late—just count the number of brilliant red doors to be encountered as you motor around town!

Paint and stain, it surely is evident, are immensely important in promoting home-beauty. But—even more important!—they give wood its most efficacious preservation. That is why all exposed woodwork should be protected by the regular application of stain or paint. Of course, to make this regular application really worth-while, it is imperative that only good paints and stains of well-established make be used. Furthermore, labor being such a large item in the cost of either staining or painting, why waste it in the application of inferior, short-lived materials?

ON THIS PICTURESQUE COUNTRY ESTATE, the greenhouse and the garden go hand-in-hand to assure early maturity and a season-long wealth of bloom.

—*Courtesy: Lord & Burnham Co., Ltd.*

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A NEW method of sanitary protection has at last been perfected. It is radically different . . . yet it is obviously more natural, more scientific, more hygienic, than anything you have ever known. Your doctor will be the first person to recommend it.

Tampax eliminates the external sanitary pad entirely. It is known to doctors as a tampon. Made of surgical cotton, compressed, highly absorbent, *it is worn internally.* Already thousands of women have tried it . . . and prefer it to any other method.

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Tampax eliminates belts, pins, external pads. It eliminates chafing, binding, bulkiness. Tampax eliminates odor, *because it prevents its formation.* You will enjoy a new ease, a new comfort and complete feminine daintiness always.

A month's supply comes in a purse-size package. You can buy Tampax at drug and department stores everywhere. Complete instructions for use are included in every package. Package of 10, 47c. Smaller package, 25c.

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IF YOUR LOCAL STORE HAS NOT YET STOCKED TAMPAX, write to us, enclosing 47c in stamps or coin and we will gladly mail you a package. Canadian Tampax Corporation, Limited, 150 Duchess Street, Toronto.

Accepted For Advertising By The Journal of The American Medical Association

TP 112

MRS. W. B. MACLEAN who, for the past eighteen years, has been a district captain in the annual campaign and tag day held for the Canadian National Institute for the Blind. Mrs. Maclean also is convener for the Clarkewood Residence for Blind Girls. —*Photograph by Ashley & Crippen.*

THE DISTAFF SIDE

BY MARIE CLAIRE

"Green thing to green in the Summer makes answer, and rose tree to rose;

Lily by lily the year becomes perfect; and none of us knows

What thing is fairest of all things on earth as it brightens and blows."

PROBABLY very few read Swinburne now, and fewer still care that this month sees the centenary of his birth. The lush eroticism of the worst, and it must be admitted the bulk of his poetry, that shocked the Victorians so profoundly, is now regarded as merely funny. Thanks to Freud and Jung and modern frankness no bright Prep school student has much doubt of the trend of the man's mind. The highest praise his poetry rates with them is the insincere flattery of parody in the school "Mag."

But if the higher criticism has relegated Swinburne to the realm of the abnormal, not the immortal, there may still be those who like ourselves, recall with pleasure the perfection of some of his melodic lines, particularly at this season when step by step "the year becomes perfect."

THINGS That Happen To Us All Department. . . . The Spring day on which you take a good look at yourself and decide Something Must Be Done. The visit from an older and, in your opinion, very plain woman friend who speaks of "People like ourselves." The decision to begin with your head. The airy suggestion to your family that you've decided to "do" your hair differently. The unanimous decision that you are crazy, that way suits you doesn't it, you've always parted it at the side and worn it smooth, it's individual. The appointment with the representative of the great Paris Salon. The revulsion from the whole idea when the morning arrives. The reluctant attendance. The definitely non-committal look of the pretty girl who shakes out your hair preparatory to shampooing it. The feeling that her respect is worth a lot of spiritual agony. The relaxing effect of the careful shampoo. The startled rejection of the idea of a rinse (not a dye, of course, Madame) to lighten it. The reckless capitulation. The arrival of a quiet Frenchman in a smart blue jacket, who looks at your revolting wet head without rancour, but with little enthusiasm. The few words that put your fate in his hands. The gulp as he parts it dead centre and produces an old-fashioned slash-your-throat razor and begins to shave your hair *backwards* from temple to part. The feeling that straggly short hair around your temples will probably keep you in bed for several months and you can blame it on a heart attack. The rapidity with which little hairpinned curls appear above your ears and low on your neck. The certainty that all your hats will look too comic. The last frightened glance as you are led off to the drying room. The deep soft chair and magazine you never see at home. The return to the hall of mirrors and the Frenchman's skillful sleight-of-hand with a blunt comb. The gradual emergence as a human being. The swift creation of an illusion of height here, width there. The beautiful soft curls above your temples. The Frenchman's sudden gaiety. The pretty girl's enthusiasm. The amazing alteration in your appearance. The departure, feeling like a Vogue cover drawing. The family's grudging admission that perhaps they'll get used to it.

VERY attractive new sweaters—or jumpers to you, headed for England—are giving blouses a run for their money with this year's tailored suits. Among smart ones recently unpacked from Switzerland are the wool and linen bouclés, and the straight cotton bouclés. The wool and linen have most of the charms of both materials—look like wool, but are cool like linen. They come only in a smart natural beige, good with black, navy or brown and with white later on. They are lightly knit, have crew necks, short sleeves, full at the top to give a wide shoulder, and panels from the yoke hand-embroidered in a self-colored wool leaf pattern. The cotton bouclés are in delicious colors—turquoise, dull blue, a mauvey pink called rose quartz, a color I refuse any longer to call Coronation gold, leaf greens and so on. They are well tailored, with neat narrow collars and string ties, or cut-glass ball buttons all the way down the front and short box-topped sleeves. These are light in weight and look very like a knobby spun silk. In a heavier spongey knit ribbed 4 and 4, there is a delicious dusty pale blue one with gilt and dull turquoise enamel buttons down the front from lapels and a collarless neckline. In the same thick weave that would still be cool, there's a grand looking white one and a tomato colored, made with a straight neckline and yoke, like those hemstitched Vionnet blouses we used to make ourselves, and which the Fashion Gal on "The New Yorker" yearns for still, with the same nostalgia as the rest of us. That was a good pattern. All of them cost under seven dollars each.

HANDMADE glass is the most interesting stuff we've seen for you home-lovers this week.

Elfverson of Sweden exports some magnificent jars and vases, "Unica" pieces as the Dutch call them—no two quite alike. Short vases about 7" high may weigh as much as 5 pounds, so thick is the crystal clear glass swished about and moulded as it cools, by hand. These cost about ten dollars and for heavy stalked flowers are priceless, you can scarcely push them over. (We have personally upset a glass pitcher full of beech branches three times in the last two days, so that we speak with feeling.) Tall blue jars a gorgeous one in royal blue, another in forest green (the blue is 16" high) are a bit less heavy but still magnificently solid and only about five to eight dollars each.

And though we are getting pretty fagged out over goods labelled "Coronation"—we should tell you about the Bohemian handmade glass crowns to centre your table. These are really low glass dishes with straight sides and a continuous tube of glass twisted from the rim to the top centre, up and back, up and back, to make a very creditable sparkling crystal crown. You stick any sort of flower between the glass twists, which support them beautifully. A big one flanked by two smaller ones would make a handsome dinner-table decoration. You might give them for a wedding present to a bride in a Coronation year. They run four something, to ten dollars each, and if I haven't made them sound smart it's my fault not theirs.

A BRIGHT girl we know recently went to New York to do an advertising job. Friends with certain valuable literary connections decided to give a party for her to meet the right people. Be early, they said, wear your best clothes and prepare to be popular. The girl tried to obey orders. Dashing up from a taxi that had taken the longest way round on general taxi principles, she collided with a stranger making for the same door. There was some delay in answering their ring and the girl decided to go into action. "Since we are both going in here I might as well introduce myself," she said with her most engaging smile. "I'm So and So. I believe I'm the guest of honor." The man had just time to look a bit surprised when the flat's door was opened by the hostess and the girl greeted her and said easily, indicating her companion, "You don't need to introduce us, I've already done that, but I don't really know who he is yet." I'm the Fuller Brush man," said the stranger.

Flutter of banners in the May sunshine . . . Fanfare of trumpets at the Royal Exchange . . . England's Coronation will be one of the most splendid events of 1937; and of the beautiful women who will add elegance to this splendid occasion the vast majority are Elizabeth Arden's clients and make a habit of paying regular, refreshing visits to the Salon; for, in that soothing atmosphere, they find the essential background of youth and loveliness . . . Realizing the distinctively English trend that will characterize the modes of the coming summer, Miss Arden has designed the special English Complexion and the Royal Make-up. As foundation for Royal Make-up she prescribes Ocre Lille de France: Royal Rouge: Gris Brun with Royal Eye-Shado: Royal Lipstick: Illusion Powder in Illusion Shade, and Cameo Illusion Powder in the special Mat Foncé Shade: with Black Cosmetique to complete the effect. You leave the Salon with the rose-petal cheeks of an English Beauty.

The New Royal Lipstick, $1.75

Elizabeth Arden

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Just as Atlantic City is the "top" among seashore resorts, so *The Dennis* tops many a beachfront hotel — in location, luxurious accommodations and recreational advantages. Hotel Dennis has everything! . . . unobstructed view of ocean and select section of beach, restricted clientele, and proximity to sports, shops and amusements—not to forget traditional Dennis cuisine. Reasonable rates. American and European Plans. Write for illustrated brochure.

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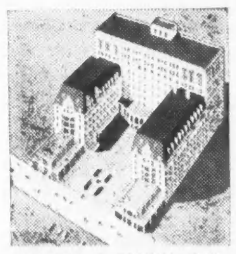

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—at famous Colton Manor. Ocean air, Spring sun and healthful fun bring appetite "worth millions." Delicious food . . . Sea-Water Baths . . . "Ship's Deck" . . . luxurious atmosphere. Booklet.

ATTRACTIVE WEEKLY RATES As Low as $30 Per Person, Per Week, Two Persons in a Room.

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IN ATLANTIC CITY

Happiness for one and all in the luxurious Ambassador, famed for its cuisine, its service, its comfort, and its smartness. The ideal setting from which to enjoy the sun-swept hours on the beach. Pool bathing, golf, tennis, games, outdoor and indoor sports in the new Ambassador Sports Club. ***Newly decorated and furnished guest rooms.***

Send for free illustrated booklet

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KENTUCKY AVE. near BEACH

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WEEKLY FOR TWO $60 DELIGHTFUL ROOM BATH AND MEALS

The **Madison**

Overlooking Ocean at Illinois Ave.

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WEEKLY FOR TWO $65 ROOM, BATH AND MEALS

Also Attractive Daily and Week-End Rates

CONCERTS and DANCING

SPRING into new life HERE

Bay-windowed sleeping rooms, sheltered sun decks, enclosed Vita Glass solarium, children's playroom.

Come to Spring at the Seaside—to new life for all the family. The bracing sea air and the bright sun have a way of making you all *feel* like living again. And with the boardwalk, good food, and entertainment, there's plenty for everyone to enjoy. Come along—and bring the family. Just across from the Steel Pier.

HARRISON COOK Resident Manager

The *Seaside* ATLANTIC CITY

"One single move and this canoe will collapse!"

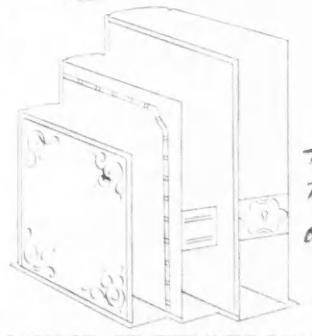
"Can I move my choon-gum to the other side of my mouth?"—Vancouver Sun.

For the Bride

THE CONTINENTAL SHOP SUGGESTS

Large vase of water green glass, raised figures $10.00

Chinese figures of painted metal as bookends $6. pair



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HOMEWOOD SANITARIUM

Occupational Therapy

. . . interesting things to do, and kindly, relaxing care, with freedom from all worry—diet, electrotherapy, hydrotherapy, beautiful well-appointed buildings and grounds—these, under specialized medical supervision are offered by Homewood in restoring patients suffering from nervous and mental strain to normal health.

Rates moderate.

Address Harvey Clare, M.D. Medical Superintendent, Homewood Sanitarium, Guelph, Ontario

DRESSING TABLE

BY ISABEL MORGAN

THERE comes a time in the lives of the best of women when a means of escape is necessary if sanity is to be preserved. It is that unspeakable day when, perhaps, a cigarette burn is discovered on the cherished tablecloth, the best cook one ever had decides in favor of immediate matrimony, and the first silver strand makes its appearance in the hair.

In the old days the alternative of ladies of quality was retirement to the cloister where they spent the rest of their lives in prayer, meditation and good works. The common folk had to grin and bear it. Today, when life becomes too much, one always can retire into a mild neurosis, become gently pixillated to the huge interest of one's friends, begin cutting out paper dolls—or retire to the modern woman's cloister, a beauty salon, as a means of mental and physical repair.

It is difficult to imagine a more pleasant place to which to retire for a day of recuperation than the salon at Eaton's College Store where all is quiet and spacious, and one need only give a slight hint of her desires to have them fulfilled. We know of nothing more stimulating to most women than a new hair-do, and on such a day the matter is helpful with the approach of summer with its swim-suits and revealing sport clothes. The treatment is relaxing and stimulating at one and the same time, for someone else does all the work as one reclines like a Greek goddess on an electrically warmed table. The masseuse gives a special massage using orthopedic movements combined with reducing lotion and the use of an electrically heated rolling pin to iron the figure into perfection. All of which is followed by a shower or alcoholic rub.

Let's hope all this is finished about a half hour before you decide you can face the world again. For then there will be time to pause at the Antoine Powder Bar for a consultation during which you can enjoy the experience of having your skin analyzed for the correct treatment of your skin and the tone of the cosmetics to be used on it. There is pleasure to be had in watching the consultant as she takes bits of this or that colored face powder—brown, flesh, perhaps a bit of green or blue powder—from glass jars and then deftly blends them together with glass pestle and mortar. After doing you a complete make-up that makes you look very grand indeed, she probably will present to you a very generous sample box of the powder she has just mixed specially for you, along with the prescription of your skin's needs.

SHOULD you be one of the many who have been in the habit of running to the Hiscott Institute for treatments whenever your skin has developed any of the rather deep-seated skin troubles which they have a way of clearing up with neatness and despatch, you ought to know that they have recently brought out a group of paste rouges, lipsticks and eye-shadows. The rouges and lipsticks in the carnelian, or sunburnish shades, are particularly nice. The new preparations are in attractive purse size black and white containers and are to be relied upon with the same confidence as that given the other preparations of this well-known establishment.

MISS ANNE ASHTON, daughter of Major E. J. Ashton and Mrs. Ashton, one of the attractive members of Ottawa's young set, glances up from her reflection in the mirror. —*Photo by Kash.*

MRS. ROSS W. GRAY, wife of the Chief Government Whip, who is sailing with Mr. Gray shortly with the official parliamentary party to attend the Coronation.
—*Photograph by Milne Studios.*

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TRAVELERS

Mrs. Maude T. Forrest of Winnipeg has arrived in Victoria on the R.M.S. Niagara from the Antipodes and is a guest at the Empress Hotel for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. John Revill Kennedy and their son, Jack Neilson Kennedy, of Toronto, are sailing on the Paris from New York on May 4 to attend the Coronation. They will remain in England until June and from there plan to visit many European countries before returning home in July.

Mrs. J. B. Pangman of Montreal and her sister, Mrs. C. C. Mann, of Saint Johns, Que., have returned from Bermuda, where they were the guests of their parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. McLaughlin.

Mrs. John B. Alexander and her son, John, of Winnipeg have left for Belleville, Ont., where they will be the guest of Mrs. Alexander's brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. T. R. Dupley.

Mrs. F. Homer Dixon passed through Winnipeg recently en route from her home in Victoria to attend the Coronation. She was accompanied by her son, Master Douglas, also her youngest daughter, Miss Audrey, who will be the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Phillipps in Winnipeg for the next few months.

Mrs. Harrison Gilmour and her four children and Mrs. Keenahan of Toronto have sailed from Quebec en route for the Coronation. Mr. Gilmour will join them later, and they will return to Toronto in August.

Mr. Justice L. Arthur Cannon, Mrs. Cannon and Miss Marie Cannon, of Ottawa, have been visiting in Quebec, the guests of Mrs. Cannon's parents, Sir Charles and Lady Fitzpatrick.

Miss Catherine Wilkes and Miss Anne Wilkes of Toronto sailed on April 24 on the Empress of Australia for England. They will also travel though France and Switzerland, staying at their French home near Tours for part of the summer.

Lady Gaze and her daughters, Mrs. D. L. McLeod and Mrs. Carson McCormack, have returned to Toronto from England.

Miss Peggy Waddie of Toronto has sailed for England for the Coronation.

Mrs. Lewis Emery of Montego Bay, Jamaica, has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Franklyn Forrest, of Toronto, en route for England to attend the Coronation.

Baroness Falkenburg of Montreal, with her young son, Philippe, sailed for Europe by the Montcalm on April 28, and is accompanied by her sister, Mrs. John D. Southam, and her young son, Wilson, of Calgary. They will visit in Paris with their parents, the Honorable Philippe Roy, the Canadian Minister to France, and Madame Roy, and will be away until the middle of July.

Lady Price, who sailed from Quebec recently in the Alaunia to spend some time in England, will visit her daughter, Mrs. Treneer Michell.

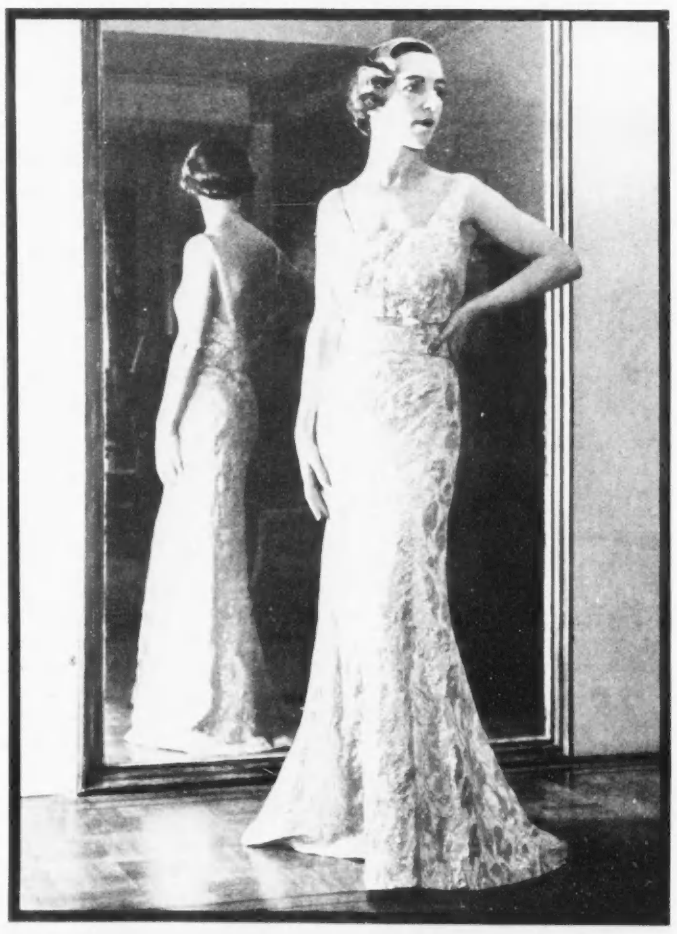
Mrs. D. A. Dunlap and her son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Moffatt Dunlap, of Toronto, have sailed en route to London for the Coronation and will be at the Claridge. Mrs. Dunlap returns to Toronto in a month and Mr. and Mrs. Moffatt Dunlap will leave on a trip to the Continent.

Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. H. D. Lockhart Gordon have returned to Toronto after a trip to Bermuda.

Miss Sally Coyne, who accompanied Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Riley of Winnipeg on their trip south, is now the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Moore (the former Ruth Glassco), in Denver, Colorado.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. W. Hugh Owen, of Montreal, have received the command to be present in Westminster Abbey for the Coronation. Colonel and Mrs. Owen and their daughters left last June to spend two years in England.

Miss Beatrice Baker of Victoria is the guest of her aunt, Mrs. R. Y. Kilvert of Winnipeg, en route to spend the summer in the east. Miss Baker will attend the June Ball in Kingston at the Royal Military College.



THIS GOWN OF PASTEL pink heavy satin embossed with a design of leaves in silver thread, has been chosen by the Marchioness of Hartingdon to wear at the Court Ball at Buckingham Palace, which will be one of the most important events taking place after the Coronation. The gown is here shown worn by a model.

VIRGINIA OVALS

by Philip Morris

AMONG THE BETTER THINGS OF LIFE

M37-VI

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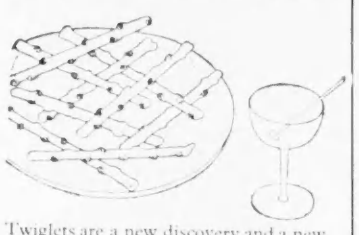

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CONCERNING FOOD

BY CYNTHIA BROWN

DON'T tell me the female is more adaptable than the male.

The well-fed peace of Sunday afternoon had descended on the country house party. Suddenly our hostess put down her novel and said, "Did anyone bring any sweets?"

Nobody had.

"I haven't eaten candy for years and I want some so much at this minute I could cry, I think as guests you leave much to be desired," she said morosely and prepared to resume her novel.

The man on the sofa looked up from *Mathematics for the Million*, where the following sentence, read over his shoulder, had just proved conclusively to me that I hadn't the mass mind.

"The fundamental utility of the differential calculus resides in the fact that the gradient of the tangent to the curve measures the rate of change of the quantity represented by measurements along the *Y axis* for unit change in the quantity represented by measurements along the *x axis*, and *Y* is greatest or least when the gradient is zero."

"I make very good maple cream," he said. "Attend me in the kitchen."

He was attended by three able-bodied women given to banting, and a large man who never eats chocolates, they're so fattening and maple cream is better. A casual mixture of brown sugar, milk, butter and maple syrup was put on to boil. Someone mentioned she thought maple cream had cream in it and the Mathematician told her mildly but authoritatively that butter would take care of that. He pulled up a chair at the electric stove and began to stir.

"Don't let me keep you, this takes a while," he said, opening his book with his left hand.

"Come away, it's curdling," said our hostess, "I can't bear it," and she hurried out, her handkerchief to her eyes.

"Take it easy" said the man in control, "It'll come right; Gosh, this is an amusing book." We all went away.

In half an hour we were eating maple cream that would have made professionals weep. It just goes to show.

But now to business. Maple syrup addicts, like devotees of asparagus, usually feel that their favorite should be left alone. Up to a point they are right, though it's no way to talk in a cooking column. But there are limits to the number of times you can serve maple syrup in a pitcher for a sweet, while its uses in other directions are innumerable. This Spring's brew seems to me particularly delicious, something to do with the mildness of the Winter and the free run of the sap, perhaps. Here are some recipes from French Canada.

MAPLE SABAYON SAUCE

½ cup maple syrup
2 whole eggs
2 egg yolks
½ cup water
½ cup Sherry.

Beat the yolks of the eggs and the whole eggs separately, then combine and beat again. Add the other ingredients. Put all in a double boiler, in the lower half of which the water is just simmering, not boiling hard. Beat with a rotary beater till thick and foamy and serve it in a heated sauce boat. Fast cooking will ruin it. Lift the top of the double boiler out once or twice while cooking and stir the sauce carefully from the sides and corners with a spoon, and then put it back and go on beating. This is superb on the simplest sort of pudding,—a minute tapioca made with white of egg and a dash of lemon for instance, or any of the cakey affairs with apple.

A dessert that rivals the famous Italian *Zablione* is

MELTING MAPLE MOUSSE

1 cup maple syrup
3 eggs
½ teaspoon almond flavouring, or a "spot" of Rum.

Beat the eggs thoroughly. Heat the maple syrup and pour it on the eggs, put all in a double boiler and stir till it thickens slowly. Serve warm, in warmed champagne glasses, with wafers, as a sweet.

A simple Parfait to be made in an electric refrigerator is really money from home. This only takes 2 or 3 hours to freeze and needs no taking out and stirring during the freezing process.

MAPLE PARFAIT

½ cup maple syrup
4 egg yolks
a pinch salt
vanilla
1½ cups whipping cream.

Beat the egg yolks thoroughly. Heat the maple syrup, but do not boil it, and pour it over the yolks, cook in the double boiler till the mixture coats the spoon. Add the vanilla and salt and fold in the whipped cream. Pour into the tray of the mechanical refrigerator and freeze without stirring. Serve in tall parfait glasses, topped, if you please with plain whipped cream to which you have added finely chopped pecans.

As an alternative I give you this. More cream and syrup, fewer eggs.

FROZEN MAPLE MOUSSE

1 cup maple syrup
yolks of 2 eggs
2 cups whipping cream (1 pint)

Beat the egg yolks, add hot maple syrup slowly, cook in double boiler slowly, till the consistency of custard. Allow to cool. Beat in the whipped cream. Freeze without stirring for about 3 hours. Serve *en bloc* with maple syrup as a sauce.

A CROWNING ACHIEVEMENT—A Coronation buffet into which have been blended both patriotic and regal decorative motifs. It was prepared by the T. Eaton Company Hostess Shop, under the supervision of Elizabeth York. The linen in which may be seen the large shower-of-feathers design is from the Linen Department of the store.

TRAVELERS

Mrs. R. B. Mackedie, her daughter, Miss Frances Mackedie, and Miss Edith Charleson, of Vancouver, have sailed on the Alaunia for England. Before returning to Canada, Miss Mackedie will travel in the British Isles and Continent.

Mr. and Mrs. Norman Seagram, Mr. and Mrs. N. O. Seagram and Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Hungerford, have sailed on the Empress of Australia for England to attend the Coronation.

Hon. Mrs. Kenneth Weir, of Renfrewshire, Scotland, and her little daughter, Anne, arrived in Ottawa on April 21, and are the guests of Mrs. Edward Fauquier.

Mrs. H. E. Rawlings and Miss Margaret Rawlings of Montreal have sailed from New York by the Berengaria to attend the Coronation. Mr. Millar Rawlings accompanied his mother to New York.

Lord Shaughnessy, of Montreal, with his daughters, the Hon. Peggy and the Hon. Anne Shaughnessy, have sailed by the Duchess of York for England. Lord Shaughnessy will be present in Westminster Abbey for the Coronation.

Colonel and Mrs. L. J. Amyot, who spent the past few months at their home in Palm Beach, Florida, have returned to Quebec. Miss Alice Amyot, who accompanied her parents, has been making a short stay in Montreal as a guest of Mrs. P. Gault, before returning to Quebec.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Alcorn and Miss Alcorn have returned to Granby, P.Q., after spending some time at the Windsor Arms in Toronto.

PORTRAIT OF A LADY... *Shifting Gears!*

Try the NEW way to drive . . . no need to tug at a gear lever or push a clutch . . . *yet there's nothing new to learn!*

Yes, the lady in the picture is actually shifting gears. But . . . she keeps both hands on the wheel, and *both* eyes on traffic.

To choose the gear she wants next, she simply flicks a little lever up under the steering wheel, instead of tugging at a gear lever planted in the middle of the floor.

She had nothing new to learn. The same familiar gear positions she has always used are there. The difference is that now a finger touch does all the work.

Simple as "A, B, C"

Whenever she's ready to shift, she merely lifts her toe from the accelerator for an instant . . . and *gears shift themselves*. She can forget the clutch pedal.

No wonder the lady smiles! She really *enjoys* driving now. Just as more than 100,000 other Hudson and Terraplane owners are enjoying it . . . after driving over a billion miles without gear shift levers.

Some Day . . . Why Not NOW?

No other car has the Selective Automatic Shift . . . an optional extra on all 1937 Hudsons and Terraplanes. Conventional gear lever is available without cost, but few drivers ever want it again after a few minutes of Selective Automatic shifting.

Have *you* tried this magically easier, safer new way to drive? Experts say all up-to-date cars will come to it. Why not get acquainted now? It is only one of a long list of pleasant discoveries you will make.

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There's the extra roominess of that wide front seat . . . 55 inches of comfort for three . . . several inches more than you find in any other popular car. And a *clear* front floor . . . no levers to stumble over . . . nothing to scuff shoes or bump ankles.

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Grape Harvest Celebration

All Germany will be keyed to a spirit of gaiety and pleasure for the great music, opera, theatre and picturesque folk festivals this summer.
Bayreuth: the Wagner Festival, July 23 to August 21.
Berlin: Art Weeks, symphony, choir opera, drama, concerts.
Dresden: International Music Festival, concerts, opera, plays.
Duesseldorf: Exhibition—"Nation at Work", May 8 to October 8.
Frankfurt on the Main: Roesemberg Festival Plays—Goethe, Schiller, Shakespeare in front of historic Town Hall.
Heidelberg: Reich Festival Plays in the courtyard of the famous Castle, July and August.
Munich: Wagner-Mozart-Strauss festivals, July 21 to August 29.
Many other fascinating events all season throughout the country.
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A SIGHT FOR THE TRAVELER in the South Africa of today. Zulu girls, typical of this fine tribe, carrying water to the kraal.
—Photo courtesy South African Railways and Harbors.

—Ports of Call

IN SOUTH AFRICA TODAY

SOUTH AFRICA has well been described as the last land of primitive romance and yet a land of modern comfort. Her cities offer every luxury. Transport, whether by air, sea or land, is speedy and replete with all the refinements of today's traveller demands. In Johannesburg, Cape Town, Durban or any city in South Africa one may attend the races, go to the theatre, visit fine art galleries, play golf and tennis the year round.

Yet all these are among the minor things that South Africa offers her visitors. Among her many attractions are the vast gold and diamond mines, the Victoria Falls, the Kruger National Park where wild animals, even the larger carnivora, roam unmolested, and the spectacle of colorful, primitive native life. Bantu tribes of common origin, yet each observing its own tribal customs and religious beliefs.

Among the most interesting of these native peoples are the Zulus, of indomitable courage and magnificent physique, the Zulu tribesmen of today are the descendants of the warriors of the no-a army of the great warrior-chieftain, Tshaka, who was the supreme chief of the Zulus in the early years of last century.

HAPPY are these aristocrats of the veld, for the turmoil of civilization has no place in their lives. Their strong bodies are anointed with oil and bared to the sun, their limbs are free, their feet unshod, their only ornamentation takes the form of beads and fantastic headdress. Their skin is healthy and smooth, their teeth strong and white, their short black hair is thick and curly. The men and women of the tribe usually wear loin cloths of skin, beads or a strip of material—the children are quite nude. They walk with a springy step, their backs are straight, their posture perfect—they can balance on their heads, anything from a travelling trunk to a giant sadakash at delightful home-brew.

In the Zulu reserve, when a native comes of age, he is given five acres of land, which he selects from unoccupied ground. The Chief of the Kraal arranges for him to take possession through the Native Commissioner or Native Affairs Department. For this land the young native pays thirty shillings (7.50) a year, and when the time comes for him to take a wife or wives, he is able to grow sufficient kaffir corn, mealies and vegetables to keep his family going.

Native architecture is of the essence of simplicity and the hive-shaped hut, built of mud and reeds picturesquely clinging to the side of a hill, is the vogue throughout the Zulu Reserve.

At night, grass mats are spread upon the hard earth floor, and covered by skins of wild animals or gaudy blankets, with their heads resting on wooden blocks, the tribesmen sleep peacefully, oblivious of the world and its nerve-wracking complexes.

The native is extremely superstitious and illness and all troubles are attributed to evil spirits. When he needs advice regarding his ills, he will go to the Witch Doctor. The Witch Doctor, who is infallible in the native's eyes, will consult his collection of bones, and so endeavour to discover the evil-doer. The native will do anything the Witch Doctor suggests, from eating the heart of a lizard to carrying the fang of a snake upon his person, for he has implicit faith in these magicians, who, strangely enough, sometimes do effect cures.

READY FOR FUN. Guests at a Zulu wedding lined up to begin the ceremonial dance which marks such occasions.
—Photo courtesy South African Railways and Harbors.

ALL meals are prepared on a fireplace in the centre of the hut, and as there is no chimney the smoke escapes through the door and the thatched roof. The staple diet is a thick porridge made from hand-ground kaffir corn. At meal times the family and guests gather around this pot of porridge and eat with a relish which would gladden the heart of any European mater-familias. The only utensils used are kaffir pots fashioned from clay, while cutlery is confined to roughly-carved wooden spoons.

Natives are quick to learn. For instance, a Zulu comes to town from his kraal, or native village, in search of work. He obtains a position as a house-boy—most of the domestic servants in the cities are men—and in a very short time he can cook, clean the house, take care of the flower garden and in addition speak English or Afrikaans quite fluently.

THUS civilization creeps into the lives of the Zulus. But the semi-civilized native is little more than a child, and his attempts to copy the customs of the white man are a constant source of amusement. All things considered, city life is a very poor substitute for the freedom of the veld, where, in their kraals, the natives enjoy a healthful peacefulness which only close contact with Mother Nature can bestow on mankind. Here in the shadows of the towering ramparts of the Drakensberg, the tourist may see the Zulu warrior of yester-year ploughing the land and tending his cattle, and listen to the womenfolk chanting native melodies as they grind the corn on stones, while the children produce weird sounds on reed whistles, and romp and play in the brilliant sunshine.

Life in the kraal is leisurely, for here is the secret of living—the secret of happiness.

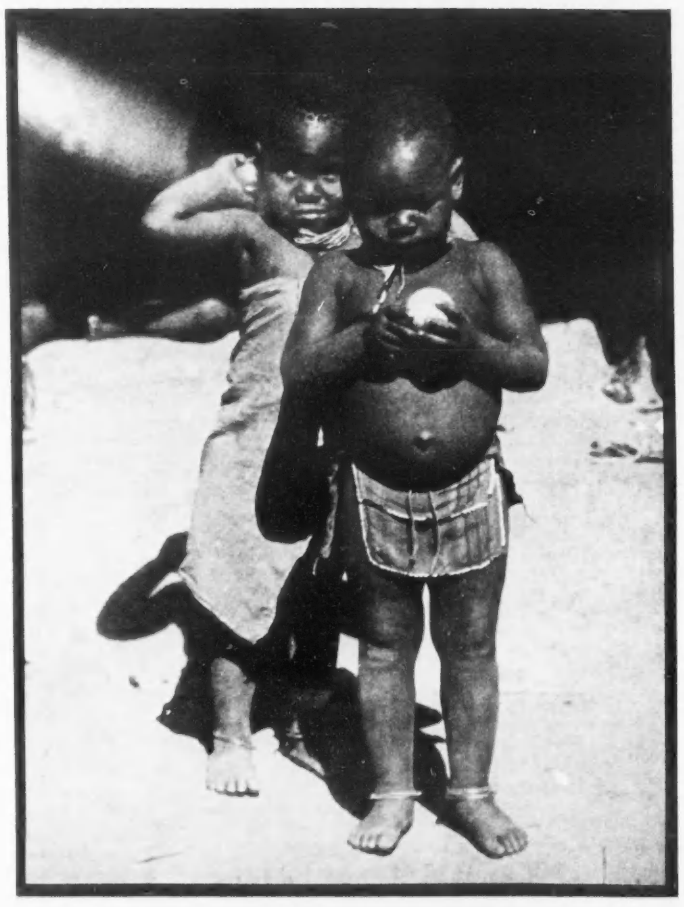
Zululand—the great Zulu Reserve lies within fifty miles of Durban, the eastern gateway to South Africa, and visitors to the Union may well participate in one of the excursions that are arranged from Durban throughout the year and so gain first-hand knowledge of the life and customs of this magnificent race of hunters and warriors.

• •

The one-ring circus was visiting a town in the hills. The folks there recognized all the instruments of the band except the slide trombone.

One old settler watched the player for quite some time, then said:

"There's a trick to it; he aint really swallerin' it."—*Bronx (N.Y.) Home News.*



THE NEXT GENERATION. A study in expression, posed by two young Zulus.
—Photo courtesy South African Railways and Harbors.

There is a noticeable warmth of hospitality on the "Athenia" and her equally famous sister ship the "Letitia". The crews on these steady, comfortable ships enjoy making everyone feel "at home" and completely happy. It is a Donaldson Line tradition . . . cheerful friendliness, willing service.

And these fine Scottish ships are distinguished for the comfort of their accommodation, excellent cuisine, the equipment and space provided for sports, and the unique entertainments arranged for the amusement of passengers. They, in association with the Cunard White Star ships, "Antonia" and "Andania", maintain a weekly service from Montreal to Belfast, Liverpool and Glasgow.

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THE SOCIAL WORLD

BERNICE COFFEY, SOCIAL EDITOR

THE presence in Toronto of His Honor, the Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia, and Mrs. Eric Hamber, who are en route to England to attend the Coronation, has been the reason for many events of much social interest. On the afternoon of Wednesday, April 21, Mr. C. A. Bogert entertained at a reception at his home, Old Forest Hill Road. Mrs. Hamber was very smart in black with a large hat of black straw. Mrs. H. A. Bruce, who accompanied her husband, His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, chose a black ensemble with a beige redingote.

Mrs. Victor Cawthra, Mrs. R. C. H. Cassels, Mrs. Clarence Durland, Mrs. Gerald Boulton and Mrs. E. A. Dyment assisted in looking after the guests, among whom were: General and Mrs. H. M. Cawthra-Elliott, Miss Mortimer Clark, Mrs. D. A. Dunlap, Sir Joseph Flavelle, Hon. G. Howard and Mrs. Ferguson, Mr. and Mrs. Dugald Gillespie, Colonel and Mrs. Lockhart Gordon, Mrs. R. D. Gamble, Mrs. T. G. Brough, Mrs. James Ince, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Laidlaw, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Lambe, Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Logan, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Lyle, Judge and Mrs. Ian Macdonnell, Mr. and Mrs. Bruce McKinnon, Colonel and Mrs. J. B. MacLean, Colonel and Mrs. K. R. Marshall, Mrs. A. E. Beck, Mrs. Latham Burns, Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Barrett, Colonel and Mrs. George H. Cassels, Mr. and Mrs. Allen Case, Colonel G. R. Geary, Mr. and Mrs. James Forgie, Colonel and Mrs. Reginald Pellatt, Sir Thomas and Lady White, Mr. A. M. D. Fairburn, A.D.C. to his Honor; Hon. Mr. Justice Masten, Colonel and Mrs. W. P. Mulock, Mrs. Leighton McCarthy, Mr. and Mrs. Leonard McMurray, Mr. and Mrs. Glyn Osler, Major and Mrs. E. F. Osler, Lady Kemp, Mrs. F. H. Phippen, Hon. and Mrs. W. D. Ross, Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Strathy, Mr. and Mrs. Norman Seagram, His Grace Archbishop Derwyn T. Owen and Mrs. Owen, Sir John and Lady Aird, Colonel and Mrs. A. E. Kirkpatrick, Mrs. Walter Barwick, Chief Justice and Mrs. N. W. Rowell, Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Tilley, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Ashforth, Rt. Rev. Bishop R. J. Renison and Mrs. Renison, Provost and Mrs. F. H. Cosgrove and President and Mrs. H. J. Cody.

On the evening of the same day, and prior to their departure for Ottawa where they were guests for two days of Their Excellencies the Governor-General and Lady Tweedsmuir at Rideau Hall, Major-General and Mrs. D. M. Hogarth were host and hostess at a dinner given in honor of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Hamber. And the previous evening Mr. and Mrs. Dudley Dawson had entertained at a small dinner party.

AMONG the patrons and patronesses of the Girl Guide Rally to be held at the Maple Leaf Gardens on Saturday, May 8, are: Mrs. H. D. Warren, Chief Commissioner for Canada; Mrs. G. A. Routledge, former Provincial commissioner; Major-General and Mrs. C. S. Constantine, the latter is the newly appointed Provincial commissioner; Sir Robert and Lady Falconer, Mrs. Lionel Clarke, Dr. and Mrs. C. C. Goldring, Archbishop Derwyn T. Owen, Mayor W. D. Robbins, Mrs. J. Warren, Rabbi and Mrs. Sachs, Rabbi and Mrs. Maurice Eisendrath, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. McLeod.

THE officers and members of the St. Andrew's College Cadet Corps will be hosts at an at-home, to take place on the evening of Friday, May 7, at the College.

WINNIPEG

"MAYTIME" is attracting tremendous crowds this week and many little parties have been made up to attend the various performances. Mrs. Guy Poussette entertained a small group of intimates the other day in honor of Mrs. Gourlay Colquhoun, who leaves the end of the month to spend the summer in Victoria. Colonel and Mrs. Colquhoun entertained delightfully at Manitoba Club over the week-end at the tea hour. Mrs. H. R. Hammond, who was passing through from Ottawa en route to her home in Victoria, was there, and Major Victor Williams, who has recently come here from Kingston to be stationed at the Barracks, was receiving a warm welcome. Mr. and Mrs. N. R. Desbrisay were present. They had entertained a group of ten at dinner the evening before. Most of their guests that evening had just returned from wintering in California, Nassau, etc.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia and Mrs. E. W. Hamber were only in town for a few hours en route to England and the Coronation, which was a disappointment to their many friends here. However, we hear they are to stay off en route home.

Mrs. R. W. Dennistoun entertained at bridge the other afternoon in honor of popular Mrs. MacGachen of Victoria. Mrs. C. F. Pentland also entertained at dinner in her honor one evening this week when a very handsomely appointed table had covers laid for twelve, and later bridge was enjoyed.

Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Riley and Miss Betty Riley have just returned from a two months' trip south. Miss Betty is a bride-elect of June, when she will wed Mr. George M. Black, only son of Mr. and Mrs. G. Montegu Black of this city. Mrs. Ronald Riley and her small son are arriving the middle of next month and will be the guest of her parents. She will remain to attend her brother's wedding.

Mrs. George Henwood of Edmonton, who has spent the winter in Toronto, spent a few days in town the guest of Mr. and Mrs. James A. Woods. Mr. Randall Stringer was the guest of his brother, Mr. A. J. Stringer, here this week for a few days en route from Toronto to the Yukon, where he will spend the summer. Rev. C. R. H. Wilkinson of Palampur, India, also passed through to meet the Bishop of Lahore at Vancouver. Mrs. Wilkinson is the guest of her mother, Mrs. I. O. Stringer, in Toronto.

Miss Betty Wallace of Toronto, is to arrive shortly to be the guest of her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. John McEachern, and to attend the wedding of Miss Marion McEachern and Mr. "Fenn" Gwyn, which is to take place the middle of May. Mrs. Edward Nanton is entertaining at the tea hour this week in honor of her sister, Miss McEachern, and Miss Betty Gwyn is to be a luncheon hostess.

Study by VIOLET KEENE

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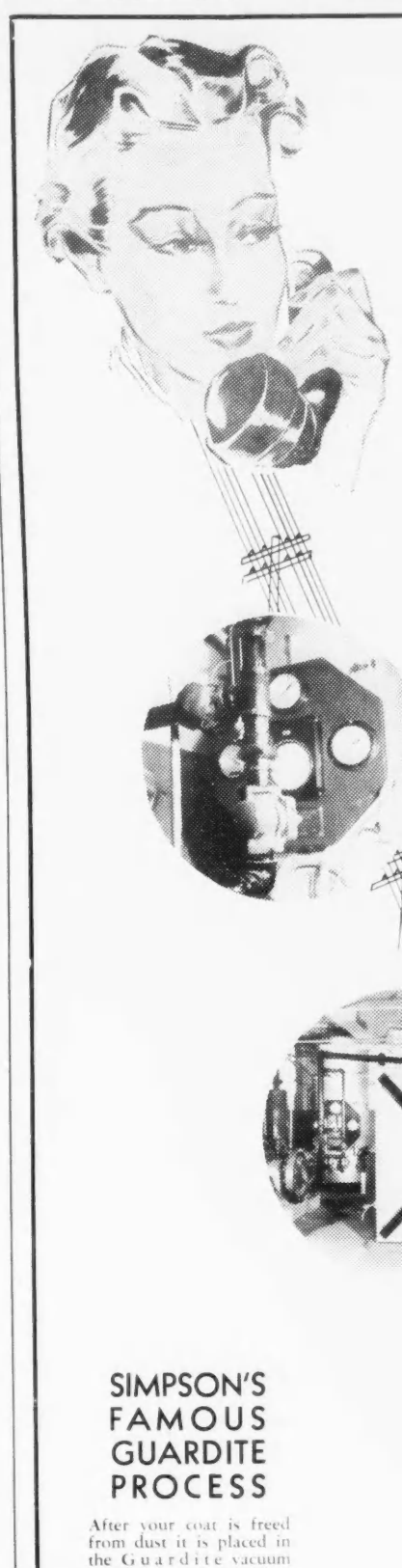
EASY WRINGERLESS WASHER



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Charge is just 2% of your fair valuation. ($2 minimum for furs, 1.25 for cloth coats in Toronto delivery area). "World Wide" insurance against fire, theft and accident at an additional ½%.

Have our expert furriers attend to your repairs during the Summer. Estimates upon request.

SIMPSON'S FAMOUS GUARDITE PROCESS

After your coat is freed from dust it is placed in the Guardite vacuum chamber, and flooded (not merely surface sprayed) with the Guardite gas that kills moths, larvae and eggs, swiftly and surely. Guardite is absolutely non-injurious to furs, fabrics, or dyes and leaves no odor. Then each coat is individually hung in the spotless vaults kept at Arctic temperature, under the constant supervision of expert furriers.

Top: Pressure gauges for Guardite chamber.

Centre: Steel door of vacuum chamber.

Bottom: Cold storage vaults.

Simpson's

MARRIAGES

TORONTO

Sinclair-Harding — On Saturday, April 24, Mr. George Graham Sinclair, son of Mr. and Mrs. Lorne M. Sinclair, and Miss Dorothy Flavelle Harding, daughter of Mrs. Harding and the late C. Victor Harding.

HAMILTON

Wigle-Holton — On Saturday, April 24, Mr. Frederick Ernest Wigle, son of Mr. and Mrs. Gerald W. Wigle of Montreal, and Miss Margaret Wilmot Holton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Mark B. Holton.

OTTAWA

Gill-Fauquier — On Saturday, April 24, Mr. Francis Gill, son of Mrs. Gill and the late Robert Gill, and Miss Betty Fauquier, only daughter of Mrs. Fauquier and the late E. F. Fauquier.

MONTREAL

Charest-Duchastel de Montrouge — On Thursday, April 22, Mr. Clement Charest, son of Mr. and Mrs. Napoleon Charest, and Miss Paule Duchastel de Montrouge, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jules Duchastel de Montrouge.

Dupuis-Saint-Pierre — On Saturday, April 24, Mr. Raymond Dupuis, son of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Dupuis, and Miss Helene Saint-Pierre, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Francis Saint-Pierre.

TRAVELERS

Sir John and Lady Aird of Toronto have sailed from Quebec by the Empress of Australia to attend the Coronation.

Those joining the third annual tour arranged by Alma College will sail from Montreal on July 2. The party will again be under the direction of the Principal, Dr. P. S. Dobson, and Mrs. Dobson will accompany the group in the capacity of hostess and interpreter. The tour will extend over a period of forty-five days and during that time seven countries in Europe will be visited, with time in Paris to enjoy the Paris Exposition. A feature of the trip this year is a one day excursion to Vimy Ridge, visiting the Canadian Memorial.

Announcements

BIRTHS - ENGAGEMENTS
MARRIAGES - DEATHS

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DEATHS

In Edmonton, Alberta, April 2nd, 1937, Emma Louise Crawford, widow of Richard T. Crawford, of Woodstock, Ontario, and Edmonton. She is survived by two daughters Mrs. Arthur Yockney, 10540-124th St., and Beatrice Crawford, 10042-109th St., Edmonton. A son, Laurence Crawford, of P.P.C.L.I., died a prisoner of war in 1916.

HAY, Elizabeth—At Campbellford, on Wednesday, April 21, Elizabeth, beloved wife of the late G. A. Hay and mother of Mabel, Lillian, Winnifred, J. J. Lewis. Funeral service at her late residence on Friday at 2.30 p.m. Interment in Mount Pleasant cemetery.

CLARK, Lillian Caroline—At Victoria, B.C., on Friday, April 16th, Lillian Caroline, wife of the late John Davison Clark, of Winnipeg and Victoria, and sister of the late Sir Augustus Nanton, of Winnipeg.

FOR

MOTHER'S DAY

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DALE ESTATE LIMITED, BRAMPTON, ONTARIO

—London Letter BY P.O'D.

BALDWIN SAYS GOODBYE

April 12th, 1937

ONE of the great lessons to be learned by a young man setting up in business as a prophet is to pick out some particular thing, and to go on predicting it until it happens. If he keeps changing his predictions, he may go through a long life and always be wrong. If he never changes, he is pretty sure to be right at least once. And the public in its astonishment will probably forget about all the other times.

For years now our political prophets have been predicting the retirement of Mr. Baldwin. Whether the political barometer was high or low, they have stuck to that prediction. The boys are now being rewarded for their constancy. Mr. Baldwin is really going to retire. He has at last said so himself.

His address to his constituents a couple of nights ago—those sturdy Worcestershire people, who have loved and trusted and elected him for thirty years—was a speech of farewell. And a characteristically quiet and moving speech it was, very simple, very sincere, and very beautifully phrased. No one in the country does that sort of thing so well as he.

One might expect a certain amount of self-gratulation among the prophets at the final success of their predictions. But there is a strange silence in the Rothermere Press and those other newspapers which have been hounding Mr. Baldwin so persistently and so long. Perhaps they are afraid that, if they say too much about it, he may change his mind. Perhaps they feel that, in the present state of the public emotions, it would be a mistake to rejoice too openly.

They may even be feeling a little remorseful. But, on this last point, they have no real reason to worry. There never was a statesman who paid less attention to what was said about him. Hounding him must have been a very discouraging job. He never seemed to know they were doing it.

As to what Conder history is likely to pass on Mr. Baldwin, it is much too early to say. But it is not likely that he will be ranked among the great Prime Ministers. He has been too easy-going, too unassertive at critical times, and he has made too many mistakes which he has admitted with the most astounding frankness. That is another interesting characteristic of his for apologists. He always manages to steal their thunder.

Whatever his failings as statesman and party leader, however, Mr. Baldwin is personally a great man, great in his devotion to duty, his sincerity, his patience, and in a certain rock-like obstinacy that underlies the silky gentleness of his manner. It is those qualities that endeared him to the public and carried them forgiven.

They forgave him blunders that would have ended the career of almost anyone else, because they had complete belief in his honesty, his patriotism, and also in his genuine strength of character. This is why, when he retires, he will take with him the gratitude and affection of the entire nation. Whatever other rewards may be bestowed on him, and there is talk of an earldom, this is the one he will value most.

LAST autumn during a little tour in Arrowsmith, which I feel the character of Sidney Smith in these Letters, one of the few surviving sights in the "Delectable Duchy" as it is known, was that of the slate-roofed cottages. The immense waste heaps of granite slag stone, in the early 19th century, can close the top of them to dead their roofs and the big wheels of the railroad were silent and motionless. The 4th was there, just a mile or so down below, but it no longer puts to bring it up. An ancient and enormously rich industry had been killed by unequal competition.

The story of Cornish tin goes back to the days of the Phoenicians, or so, at least, we are assured by learned men. But it was about a hundred years ago that the industry was at its height. Then more than three-quarters of the world's tin supply came from Cornwall. There were about three hundred thousand men engaged in the work, and immense fortunes were made.

Came Malaya, as the scenario writers might put it. And Malaya had all the advantages. The tin there lay in alluvial deposits, instead of thousands of feet down through granite. And labor was plentiful and cheap. Cornwall simply couldn't stand the competition, and practically shut up shop.

Now, thanks to war-scares and war-scarcities, it begins to look as if Cornwall will be able to do business again at the old stand. Tin, like other metals, has gone skyrocketing in price, owing to the rearmament demands, and the running of mines is all a matter of the margin of profit—if the metal is really there. And the metal is really there in Cornwall—any amount of it.

Already the new names left in operation have greatly extended their activities, and others are opening up again. With tin at £200 a ton, it pays to do this, and tin now stands at nearly £300. It is a question, of course, just how long the boom will last. But Cornwall at the moment is very confident, and very busy. Very happy, too, for Cornishmen really like mining—odd as it may seem. Of course, they used to like wrecking even better, but I am afraid that other ancient industry is now quite dead in Cornwall at any rate.

Elderly persons are fond of talking about the decadence of modern youth. That is one of the sure signs of being elderly. But something happened in Surrey the other day to prove that the race of heroes is by no means extinct, no matter what the old fogeys may say.

For quite a while an intermittent discussion has been going on in the Press about the mysterious business of fire-walking. All sorts of explanations have been offered for the ability of certain Oriental gentlemen to go strolling casually in their bare feet across beds of red-hot embers, without seeming to suffer any inconvenience from it. But most of the people who have written about it have been content to accept it as just one more mystery of the inscrutable and somewhat sinister East.

The other day at Carshalton, in Surrey, the scientists had another test of the gift—if it be a gift. A young Indian mystic, imported specially from Cawnpore, walked quietly along a 20-foot bed of glowing embers (with a surface temperature of nearly 1,500 degrees Fahrenheit). And then so did three young Englishmen who made no claim to mystic powers, and hadn't been specially imported from anywhere farther than London. They were the heroes I mentioned above. But one of them was an ashes-for-merchant, so perhaps he wasn't quite so heroic as the others.

The young Englishmen got pretty badly blistered. But then so did the Indian mystic, in spite of all the unholy spells of Eastern magic! It is true that he did not get so badly burned as the others. For one thing, he knew how to do it; and, for another, he was much lighter and did not sink in so far. One of the young Englishmen sank in to the ankles. He is said to have hurried rather.

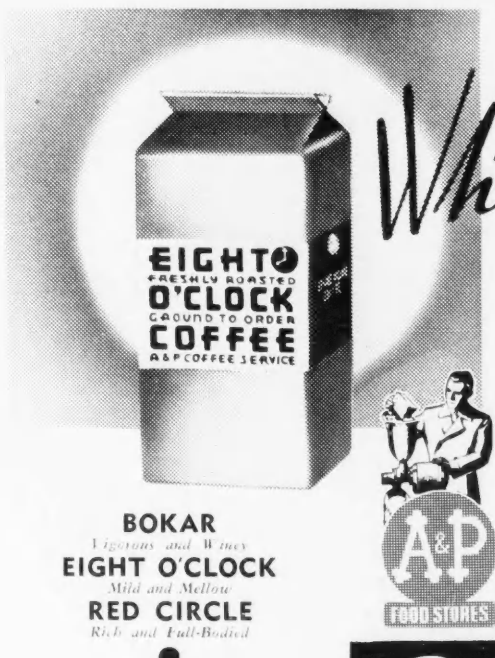
The whole point is that the Indian did actually get burned, thus making it clear that fire-walking is not a gift, but a trick—and not even a very difficult trick. It is a mere matter of conductivity and confidence—especially confidence.

The assembled scientists drew a long breath of relief, and announced that there was nothing to it, though they put it in erudite language far above my class. But none of them showed any desire to take off his shoes and walk through the fire himself. They seemed to feel that this was unnecessary.

So there goes one more old and cherished illusion—the ten thousandth and something! I've only got about three left now, and two of them are none too healthy. These scientists are taking all the fun out of life.

A STUDY IN EXPRESSION. Princess Elizabeth and Princess Margaret Rose photographed with their mother, H.M. The Queen, at a recent children's coronation concert in Central Hall, Westminster.

FIFTY CENTS A POUND



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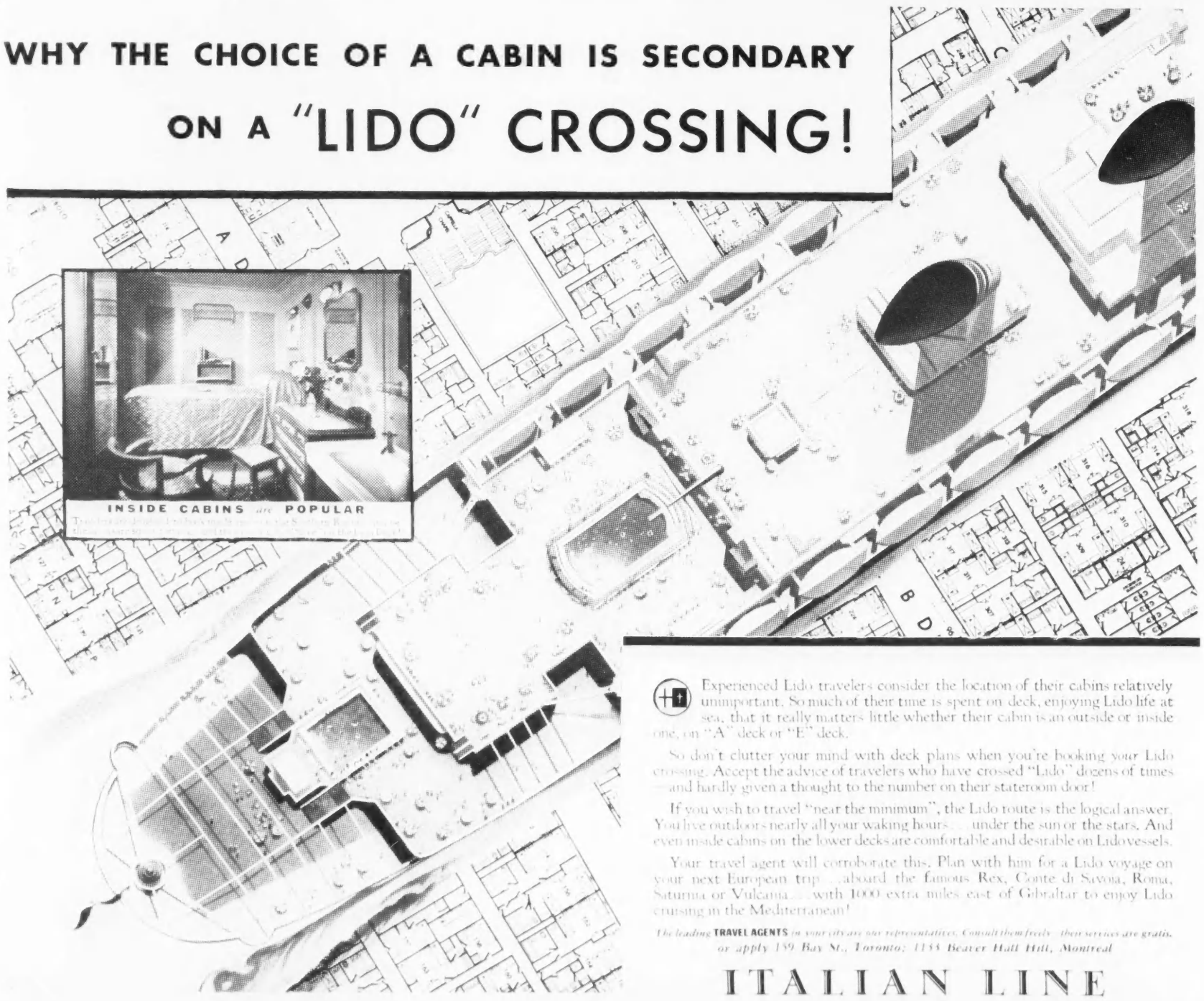

Experienced Lido travelers consider the location of their cabins relatively unimportant. So much of their time is spent on deck, enjoying Lido life at sea, that it really matters little whether their cabin is an outside or inside one, on "A" deck or "E" deck.

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